

Cambridge BREWERIES



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The Brewing Industry in Cambridgeshire, 1

**CAMBRIDGE
BREWERIES**

*An account of the brewing industry in
Cambridge from 1800 to the present day*

BY

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***Cambridge Society for Industry &
& CAMRA Cambri
1987***

In 1889 "John Bickerdyke" (C. H. Cook) published a book "The Curiosities of Ale & Beer" which was dedicated to 'The Brewers of the United Kingdom and all those who value Honest Malt Liquor'. I can do no better than to dedicate this work to all those who brew or enjoy honest malt liquor.

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Introduction

A hundred years ago every town and many villages had at least one brewery supplying its pubs and beerhouses. In 1882 there were no less than 15,774 licensed "brewers for sale" in the United Kingdom but this was at the start of a major period of mergers, takeovers and closures. By 1900 the number had fallen to 6,447 and the decline continued with the number of breweries falling below the 1000 mark in 1940 and just over 500 in 1950. The low point was reached in the mid 1970s when there were probably around 170 breweries in the country. With the opening of a substantial number of small "micro-breweries" and home-brew pubs in the last few years there has been an increase to well over 200 breweries at the present time.

Cambridge followed the general downward trend but had a surprisingly large number of breweries; as well as being a university town it was also a brewing town. One hundred years ago there were perhaps 40 breweries in Cambridge and 16 were still operating in 1900. This number had fallen to six by 1925 but five of these were still working in 1950. The next 25 years saw the closure of all of these, the last in 1972. This has left the city with a remarkable collection of small and medium size sites which are now rapidly being destroyed. However, a home-brew pub, the Ancient Druids, opened in Napier Street late in 1984, bringing about a reversal, one hopes, of the trend. This is a Charles Wells venture.

The beers produced in Cambridge were well known for their quality. The compilers of the 18th century "Gradus ad Cantabrigiam" wrote "Cambridge has long been celebrated for its Ale: we have ourselves quaffed no small quantity of this inspiring beverage". It is noticeable that when Cambridge breweries were taken over by outside companies the latter often continued to use the name of the local brewery and advertise their "Fine Cambridge Ales".

Possibly part of Cambridge's reputation came from the colleges which once had their own brewhouses. In particular they were noted for the strong Audit Ales brewed for the Feasts held on the occasion of the annual audit of accounts. When the colleges ceased brewing their own beer some had these ales produced by local brewers and other breweries also used the name Audit for their strong ales. Audit Ales were produced by the Star Brewery, Dales, the Benet Brewery, Hudsons of Pampisford, the Albion Brewery and others; the name is still used today as a trade name for strong ales or barley wines.

This, however, was not the main reason for the reputation of Cambridge beers, for the pale ales, stock and strong ales of some local breweries were well known for their quality. The town had several advantages as a centre of the brewing industry. It is located in what has long been the most important barley growing area in England and excellent

malting barleys were readily available locally. There were numerous maltings in the area, many of whose buildings are, or were until recently, still to be seen in the town. Water supply is also vital in brewing and an excellent supply was on hand. Boreholes to the Lower Greensand provided a brewing liquor that was ideal for pale and strong ales; hard with a high content of nutrients such as sulphate and chloride, little temporary hardness so that prolonged boiling was unnecessary and with a suitable pH. Of all the brewing ingredients only hops needed to be brought in from outside the area.

Why should such an extensive and well established industry have disappeared so completely? Its decline reflected the national decline in the number of breweries and the concentration of the industry into a few large companies. Brewing was a local industry; unlike the breweries of London or Burton there was little attempt to expand outside the immediate area and many of the breweries were extremely small concerns. Even some of the more important breweries were on restricted sites where little expansion was possible. Many of the firms seem to have been undercapitalised, development and replacement of old equipment caused problems and a number of the breweries ran into financial difficulties. A high proportion were family concerns which had to be sold when there was no member of the family able to continue the business. These factors made the breweries liable to takeover by more progressive concerns from outside the town. These outside firms were not interested in the local brewery, which was often closed, but in the public house estate thus increasing the number of their own outlets.

This booklet describes some of the breweries operating in Cambridge in the 19th and 20th centuries, from about 1800 to the demise of the industry in 1972; it is hoped to deal with other breweries in the area at a later date. The work is not complete and never can be; some of the records are lost and others not available, but it summarises much of the scattered information on the industry. Some puzzles remain; of all Cambridge streets I have been unable to locate a brewery in Brewhouse Lane, only Frederick Freeman's maltings! Nor have I been able to trace any other records of Mr Hunt, one of the 16 brewers who supplied beer for the Coronation Feast on Parker's Piece in 1838.

The area covered is not the whole of the present city. Areas which were originally separate villages and were included in the bounds of Cambridge at a relatively late date, such as Chesterton, Cherry Hinton and Trumpington, have been excluded. Newnham and New Chesterton, which developed as a suburb of Cambridge rather than as part of Chesterton, are included. The addresses given are usually the original ones and it should be remembered that the numbering system of most Cambridge streets has changed on several occasions; some streets have even changed their names. The actual location of most breweries is described to overcome this.

1. The Star Brewery, Newmarket Road

On the principle of "last out, first in" the first brewery to be dealt with here was the last one actually operating in Cambridge; the Star Brewery, Newmarket Road. This lay between Parsonage Street and Auckland Road; brewing ceased in 1972 and the brewery was demolished in the winter of 1981/82.

The story starts, however, not behind the imposing facade of Burleigh House but on the site of what is now Rose Crescent. The owner of the "Rose Tavern" in Market Street in 1817, John Home, was unable to meet his debts and the premises and stock were let or sold on behalf of his creditors in November of that year. Included in the premises were a "flourishing brewery" in the yard.

The inn yard was "converted" into a street, known as Waterloo Place, and apparently the brewery passed into the possession of one James P. Twiss. Certainly in the Cambridge Chronicle of 9th April 1818 Twiss was advertising his beers and gave his address as Waterloo Place. The whole site was redeveloped to form the modern Rose Crescent by 1825 but by this time Twiss had moved, probably in 1822 or 1823, to found the brewery in Newmarket Road. The brewery seems to be shown on Cooper's 1830 map of Cambridge.

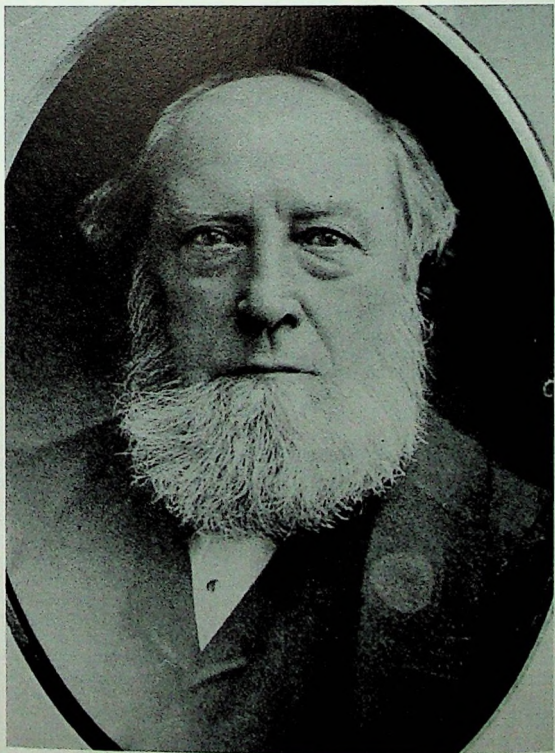
In the mid 1830s Twiss married; his wife Ann had been born in Haverhill in 1816, and their daughter Mary was born in 1837. The vast Coronation Feast of 1838, held on Parker's Piece, included 99 barrels of beer supplied by the brewers of the town. Twiss's contribution towards this was six barrels.

Twiss continued as owner of the Star Brewery until he retired in 1859, moving to 56 Hills Road with his wife and daughter. The brewery was sold to Frederick Bailey who had been a publican and possibly brewer in the area for at least 10 years. He was at one time the licensee of the Burleigh Arms, which was the Star Brewery tap and during the latter part of the 1850s seems to have been associated with the little Hope Brewery in Parsonage Street.

The name "Star Brewery" was certainly in use by 1867 and appears to have been so for some period before that. The Hope Brewery was taken over and incorporated into the Star premises some time around 1870; its name was retained in the Star's Hope Maltings on the site.

In about 1877 Herbert Hazeldine Tebbutt, Bailey's stepson, became involved in the work of the brewery. He eventually became head brewer and later was a partner in the Granta Brewery, then with Frederick Bailey's son, Harold Barber Bailey, in the Panton Brewery. Frederick Bailey became the first Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Brewers Association when it was founded in February 1880.

A limited company, Frederick Bailey and Co. Ltd was formed in the mid 1880s but the brewery was sold in 1889. The purchaser was Charles Armstrong. He had previously owned a



Frederick Bailey in 1887, owner of the Star Brewery 1859 - 1889

large brewery in Chesterfield but seems to have been buying public houses in Cambridge for some years before taking over the Star. In the next two years Armstrong also took over the Priory Brewery just up Newmarket Road from the Star and the Victoria Brewery across the road in Albert (now Napier) Street.

Armstrong remodelled and enlarged the brewery, renewing much of the equipment. The brewery was described by Barnard in the volume of his "Noted Breweries of Great Britain and Ireland" published in 1891 and based on his visit in 1890 or '91, detailing much of the equipment.

There was a steam driven hoist for lifting the malt to the malt store and the malt mill had a three foot long magnet for removing "nails, metal buttons, etc.". The mill itself could crush 25 quarters of malt an hour and fed a grist hopper of 30 qu. capacity. Water was obtained from a well 150 feet deep through the gault clay to the Lower Greensand and was pumped into a cold liquor reservoir of 12,000 gallons.

An iron mash tun of 38 qu. capacity was fed by a Steel's mashing machine and Barnard reported that a second mash tun was being added. From the underback a three-throw pump passed the wort to two coppers built of massive copper plates. The wort was fed from the coppers through a hop-back to the cooling loft. This had a 40 foot long shallow open cooler, or coolship, feeding two Morton horizontal refrigerators with a capacity of 80 barrels per hour.

The fermenting house, some 70' x 40' had eight fermenting rounds, made of oak, each of 100 barrels capacity and fitted with self-acting parachutes and attemperators. Beer from the fermenting vats was passed to the racking room on the ground floor which had a slate racking back holding 100 barrels. There was a Pontifex and Wood barrel-cleaning machine.

The brewery had six cellars for the maturation and storage of beer. There was one 100 feet long for milds; a second not quite so long for IPA and strong ale; two more for stock beers; a vat cellar with seven vats, the largest of 100 barrels, for storing and maturing strong and old ales including the famous "Star Audit" or "10 guinea" ale; the sixth cellar was also for strong bitter.

Barnard sampled some of the brewery's products during his visit. He described "Star Ale" as in fine condition and well flavoured of the hop, while "XXXX" was "a noble drink, well brewed and pleasant to the palate". The brewery had its own laboratory for quality control which was located in the old Victoria Brewery across the road. This was also used as the Star's mineral water works.

The Star produced a high proportion of its own malts; Barnard describes the "Hope", "Star" and "Garden" maltings on the site and refers to others owned in the area. This had gone back well into Bailey's ownership; plaques on the maltings in Auckland Road bore the inscriptions "Frederick

Bailey. Licensed Maltster" and "Erected By Fred. Bailey 1873". At a later period there are those who can remember Henry Francis, a director of the Star Brewery Co., riding round the countryside on a horse looking at the barley crops to decide which to buy for the maltings.

Amongst the pubs supplied by Armstrong were the "Fountain" in St Andrew's Street (it was later "moved" to Regent Street), the "Free Press", the "Hazard Arms" in Mill Lane (he renamed it the "Mill"), the "Jolly Millers" in Newnham, the "Cow & Calf", "Dew Drop", "Midland Tavern" and "Champion of the Thames", as well as others now closed. Some of these had been acquired from Bailey with the brewery but others were purchased from a variety of sources including other breweries and private owners.

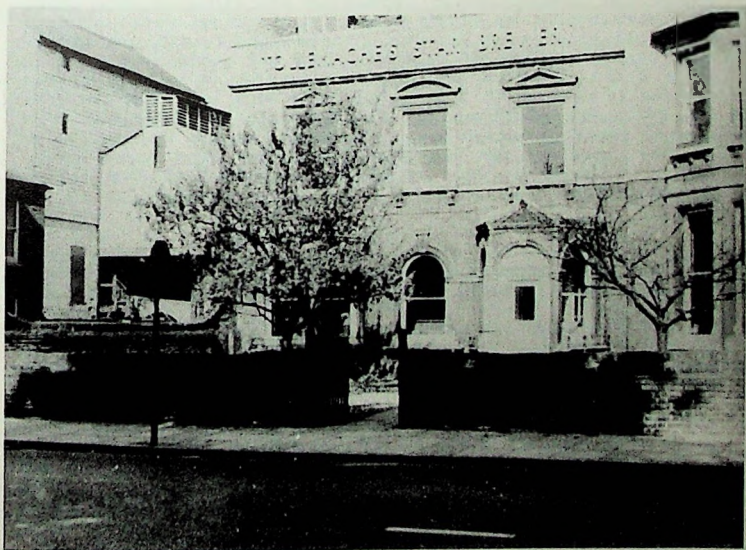
A limited company was formed in 1892. Initially it seems to have been known as "The Star and Priory Brewery Co. Ltd" but by 1893 the more familiar "Star Brewery (Cambridge) Ltd" was being used. Charles Armstrong was the managing director, another director was Henry Francis and the head brewer was a Mr Pullin.

Following the purchase of the Star Brewery by Armstrong and the formation of the Star Brewery Company Ltd, other local breweries were taken over and a number of additional public houses acquired. The small Hope Brewery in Parsonage Street had been acquired earlier, possibly in the 1870s, although it is still shown as a separate brewery on the large scale 40' to the inch Ordnance Survey map published in 1888.

The Victoria Brewery in Albert Street was taken over about 1890 and as described by Barnard was then used as a laboratory and mineral water works. In 1891 the Priory Brewery in Newmarket Road was acquired together with at least six pubs. Most of these pubs have long since closed but they included the "Champion of the Thames" in King Street and the "Garrick" on Four-Lamps Corner. This was demolished but the "Rhadegund" in King Street was built on part of the site.

William Potts' Anchor Brewery on Quayside was taken over in 1895 and closed in 1902. About a dozen pubs were acquired with this including the "Oak" at Hyde Park Corner, the "Maypole" in Park Street and the "Spade and Becket", then in its "George and Dragon" phase, in Thompson's Lane. This was followed in 1901 by the acquisition of Henry Burt's Fenstanton Brewery and in 1903 of the Sovereign Brewery in Gold Street. The mineral water business was transferred to the Gold Street premises and remained there until sold to Jack Baldry. With the Sovereign were obtained nearly 20 public houses including the "Racehorse" and "Dog and Pheasant", both in Newmarket Road, the "Durham Ox" in Mill Road and the original "Man in the Moon" in Staffordshire Street.

The Star Brewery Co. remained as an independent company until in 1934 a controlling interest was obtained by Tolle-mache Breweries Ltd of Ipswich. A member of the Tollemache



Star Brewery before demolition of the brewhouse in 1976

other pubs including the "Garrick" later rebuilt as the "Shadegund" in King Street.

James Wisbey moved to Victoria Road where he took over the Eagle Brewery at what are now nos. 212-214, used by King Street Motors. The brewery itself seems to have been short lived and Wisbey left within a year but the "Eagle" public house remained on the site until demolished in 1964. When demolished an artesian bore was discovered, presumably the brewery's water supply and probably descending to the Lower Greensand as with many Cambridge breweries. The Priory Brewery remained in George Bullock's hands until 1891 when it passed into the hands of Francis George Bullock who then sold it to Charles Armstrong. There now seems to be no trace of the brewery buildings.

The Victoria Brewery was built off Newmarket Road in what was to become Albert Street soon after 1830, although neither brewery nor street are likely to have acquired their names much before 1840. Just to confuse matters somewhat Albert Street was renamed Napier Street in the early years of this century.

The owner was William Henry Apthorpe who was born in 1808, the son of William Apthorpe and Sarah Carter. In 1845 he was elected to the Town Council representing West Barnwell; he became an Alderman in 1859 and also served on the Improvement Commission. He retired from the council in 1871 and died at Worthing on 6th November 1884. He was buried in the family vault at Christ Church, just across the road from the brewery.

The brewery seems to have been quite an important one in the 1840s and 1850s. Apthorpe supplied 12 barrels of beer for the Coronation Dinner on Parker's Piece in 1838. Only one other brewer supplied as much. It was claimed that Apthorpe was the first to introduce bottled pale ales to the district in about 1856.

Apthorpe seems to have retired from brewing around 1875. Most of the public houses, including the "Rose & Crown" in Russell Street, the "Hopbine" in Fair Street, the "Bell" on Peas Hill, the "Lord Nelson" in Sidney Street, "Salmon" in Sun Street and "Claremont" in Ainsworth Street, were passed to his son, also William Henry Apthorpe, who owned the Albion Brewery in Coronation Street. The Brewery itself seems to have been leased out to a succession of other brewers. Richard M. Holmes occupied the premises until 1879 when they were taken over by Edward Pryor & Co., followed in 1881 by George Gibson who remained there until the brewery was sold to the Star Brewery in about 1891.

The brewery buildings remained in existence after closure. For a while they were used by the Star Brewery as a laboratory and mineral water works, then as a bottle store. In more recent years they served for growing mushrooms and then as a furniture restorers and an antique shop. In 1982 permission was obtained to demolish the buildings to replace them with a restaurant; they were finally demolished early in 1983.

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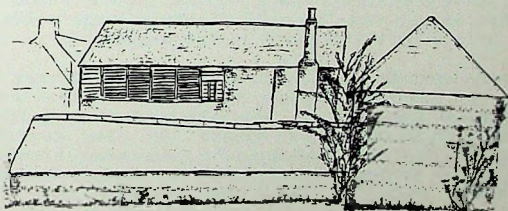
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Priory Brewery c 1900 after the take-over by the Star Brewery.
In the straw hat by the leading horse is Major Francis,
one of the Star Brewery directors



- Victoria Brewery 1982
- Napier Street (formerly Albert Street) frontage
 - Maltings and Brewhouse
 - Brewery Yard

The buildings consisted principally of two parallel east-west wings and a rear north-south wing. Part fronting onto Albert Street had a semi-basement ground floor with an entrance door and a first floor also with a door for loading and unloading carts. This was built of ordinary Cambridge yellow bricks but led straight into the southernmost of the two parallel ranges which was clunch built. This was also a semi-basement structure with little more than the roof above ground level and seems to have been used as a maltings. It led straight into the two storey rear range, also clunch built which had the malt kiln at the north end. In the angle between these two ranges was the brewhouse itself, two storey, brick built with fixed, wooden cooling louvres occupying about half of the upper floor walls at the Albert Street end; beneath it was a large cellar reputed to have held a bottling plant at one stage.

Benjamin Langton was a brewer with an address in Jesus Lane in the early 1850s but in 1857 or 1858 he took over his father's business as a whitesmith and bellhanger in Corn Exchange Street; his father had also combined these trades with that of brewing. At the same time Langton's address as a brewer becomes the Sovereign Brewery at 39 Gold Street.

The brewery may have been in existence at an earlier date. It is possibly the brewery offered for sale on the 2nd January 1829 and that occupied by William Brooks in the 1830s and 1840s and Mary Brooks in the early 1850s. Brooks supplied 3 barrels of beer for the Coronation Feast of 1838.

The first definite reference to the brewery is with Langton in 1856 though. He seems to have operated with a succession of partners, possibly continuing with his other trades and leaving the brewing to his partners. In 1861 his partner was William Cawthorne who by 1866 had moved to the Rhadegund Brewery in James Street; by 1871 it was an Edward B. Tweed who had come from Southampton and had been in Hills Road in 1866.

Frederick Freeman was occupying the premises by 1874 and from 1880 onwards the listing in directories becomes Freeman and Sons. Freeman died in 1903 and his executors sold the brewery to the Star. The Star also acquired at least 16 of the Sovereign's public houses including the original "Man in the Moon" in Staffordshire Street, the "Yorkshire Grey" in King Street, the "Locomotive" in Mill Road and the "Racehorse" and the "Dog & Pheasant", both in Newmarket Road.

3. Newmarket Road

This road contained a number of Cambridges breweries, including the Star, Priory and Victoria Breweries already mentioned. The others along this thoroughfare will now be described, starting at the end nearest the city centre and working out towards the boundary.

The first section of the road on the right-hand side was once known as St James's Terrace and a William Beart seems to have had a brewery there around 1850. This may have been the same brewery that was occupied by Benjamin Worboys by 1865 at 5 Newmarket Road, approximately the present no. 10. Worboys combined the trade of brewer with that of cooper and remained on the premises until about 1907, although from 1888 onwards some directories give Mrs Ann Worboys as the occupier. Benjamin Worboys is also listed as occupying the Prince of Wales Brewery, Church Street, in 1892-1896, 1 John Street in 1878, 92 Fitzroy Street 1884-1891 and the Globe Brewery in 1901. Amongst the pubs he supplied were the "Prince of Wales" in Christchurch Street, the "Coopers Arms" in City Road and the "Old English Gentleman", Harston. The "Coopers Arms" was occupied by his son Robert, also a brewer c.1887-1913.

At the junction of Newmarket Road and Wellington Street, then 14 Newmarket Road and now John Brignell's premises at 42 Newmarket Road, was the Shakespeare Brewery. This seems to have been in existence in 1837 when the owner, William Papworth, acquired the "Blue Ball" at Grantchester in the sale of Steward & Cotton's property. On the 30th March 1848 the brewery, described as newly erected, and 13 public houses were put up for auction as "Mr Papworth is declining the brewing business". The pubs included the "Blue Ball" at Grantchester, the "Five Bells" in Newmarket Road and the "Red Cow" in Wheeler Street.

In the event William Papworth did not "decline" the brewing business. He retained the brewery with two of the public houses and remained in the trade for another thirteen years. It was not until 1861 that the brewery, once more described as newly built, was sold to William Towler, a native of Lincolnshire.

The brewery was described as "consisting of a three-floor brewhouse, fitted with modern 8-quarter plant, with cleansing room, 2 beer stores, cooling room; engine room with loft over, office, range of brick and tile buildings comprising 2 stables, coach house, etc. plus brick and slated residence. An excellent supply of water is obtained from the well upon the premises". The well seems to have been the usual borehole to the Lower Greensand.

There was also a 12 quarter maltings belonging to the brewery; this was situated behind the "Wrestlers Inn", further up Newmarket Road, which was one of the pubs belonging to the brewery. Other pubs served by the brewery included the "Red Bull" at Newnham, the "Greyhound" in Coldham's Lane, the "Bakers Arms" and "Crown & Thistle" at Fulbourn, and the "Crown" (or "Rose & Crown") at Littlington. The "Hoops" at Barton and the "Plough & Harrow" in Madingley Road were held on lease, the former at an annual rent of £16.

From the mid 1880s at least Towler was helped by some of his nine children, as references to "Towler & Sons" appear in directories. In 1889 they were selling their X Ale, probably a mild, at 12 shillings for an 18 gallon cask.

Bourn and the "Little Rose" at Haslingfield, as well as the "Bakers Arms" in East Road and the "Six Bells" in Covent Garden.

William Featherstonehaugh died in 1880 and the brewery and public houses were put up for auction by his executors on 13th August 1880. The brewery does not seem to have continued in operation beyond this date but members of the Featherstonehaugh family remained in residence at Sun House nearby for some time. This eventually became the Priory Nurses Home, then a guest house, before being demolished to make way for the Cambridge Evening News premises in 1960.

At the junction of Newmarket Road and East Road the "Rose and Crown", occupied by John Page, had its own brewery in the 1850s and 1860s. Slightly further up the road the "Bird Bolt" at no. 61 and the "Black Bull" at no. 75 were also home-brew pubs, the former under T. W. Scruby in the 1890s and the latter occupied by Charles Hayhow in the 1870s. Only the "Rose and Crown" remains of these three. Another home-brew pub, further up the road was the "Gardeners Arms", occupied by George Powder in the early years of this century.

Next to the original "Racehorse" pub at 104 Newmarket Road was a brewery associated with the "Bell & Crown" in Bridge Street. It was occupied by Edmund Wells from the 1830s until the 21st May 1856 when it was sold. The brewery then seems to have been occupied by a Francis Hopkins, but by the time it was offered for sale again on the 23rd September 1873 it was occupied by a Mr Whiteman. At the time of the sale it had an 8 quarter mash tun and a 21 barrel copper. It does not seem to have been used much after this date.

The final brewery in Newmarket Road was the Globe Brewery at the junction with Ditton Walk. This was occupied by a Thomas Evans in the 1850s, passing to Francis Evans in the 1860s. He rebuilt and re-equipped the brewery in 1871 and retained possession until his death in 1883. The brewery was offered for sale on the 15th August 1883 by his executors; also put up for sale were four public houses and Papermill House, also known as Moat House, which adjoined the brewery. The public houses were the "Globe", "King William IV", and "Crown & Anchor", all in Newmarket Road, and the "Old Nags Head" (later the "Prince of Wales" and now "Henekey Tavern") in Hobson's Place.

The "Globe" is the only one of the Newmarket Road pubs still open and part of the brewery buildings may be seen in the yard as a three storey brick building with covered hoist, chimney and clerestory which once had cooling vents. Recent restoration work has been carried out on the building but parts have been demolished. A datestone with the inscription "FE 1871" is still visible, commemorating Francis Evans' rebuilding.

The brewery in 1883 had a 6½ quarter plant. The advertisements of the sale also record that under the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act of 1871 the Water Company was obliged to provide the brewery with up to 1500 gallons

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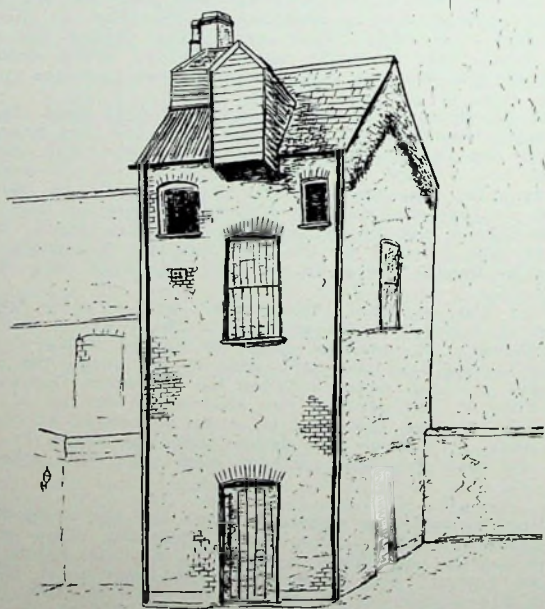
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Globe Brewery, 1981

of water daily, free of charge!

4. The Kite

The Kite is an area of Cambridge so-called because of its shape and bounded by Newmarket Road, East Road, Parker's Piece, Parker Street, Christ's Pieces and Short Street. Development of the area started soon after the Enclosure Award in 1811 and continued until well after 1850. While there were some large houses and good quality development, particularly facing Parker's Piece and Christ's Pieces, much of the development was of small terrace housing, small shops and some industrial workshops. From the 1950s and 1960s onwards much of the area was deliberately allowed to become derelict so that it could be cleared for redevelopment with much more profitable large shopping precincts and offices. This development started early in 1982.

The area, like the similar Newtown area, was a major centre of the Cambridge brewing industry. Most of the Newmarket Road breweries already described were on the edge of the Kite, and the Sovereign Brewery, Gold Street, was actually in it. Also in Gold Street was the Rabbit Brewery, associated with the "Rabbit" public house at 50 Gold Street. At the time of the 1861 census the licensee and head of the household was 18 year old Louisa Kidman; one wonders what the reaction of today's licensing magistrates would be to an 18 year old girl running a pub in a fairly rough area. There was no trace of the brewery at this stage but three years later the premises were occupied by John Nightingale and the Rabbit Brewery was in existence.

Richard Edwards, born in Sawston in 1840, had taken over the pub and brewery by 1869 and was living there with his wife Louisa and three children; a fourth child was born in 1871. In the 1880s Edwards also took over the Fitzroy Brewery associated with the "Fitzroy Arms" public house in nearby Fitzroy Street. Edwards seems to have transferred the brewery side of the business to premises on the opposite side of Gold Street at no. 11 early in the 1890s, there being a 185 ft borehole made to the Lower Greensand for water. At this time the publican of the "Rabbit" public house, Henry Nixon, also seems to have been involved in brewing. The brewery was supplying about a dozen pubs and beerhouses, all in the Kite area except for two which were in small streets just the other side of East Road. The pubs included the "Ancient Druids" and "Fitzroy Arms" in Fitzroy Street, the "John Bull" and "Burleigh Arms" in Burleigh Street, the "Smith & Wheelwright Arms" and "Compasses" in East Road and the "Hopbine" in Fair Street.

In trade and street directories Richard Edwards' name is replaced by Mrs Louisa Edwards for 1907; it seems probable that he died in this year and that she continued with the brewery. Trade ceased in 1911; the brewery was taken over by Wood & Sons as a mineral water works. The business itself was taken over by Bailey & Tebbutt although the ownership of the pubs was retained by Louisa Edwards. It was

only when Bailey and Tebbutt themselves were taken over by Greene King in February 1925 that Louisa Edwards sold the pubs to the new owners of the Panton Brewery.

The Fitzroy Brewery, taken over by Richard Edwards, was located in Fitzroy Street between Eden Street and City Road. It was built in 1865 by a Charles King. Shortly after its construction he was advertising that he would rent it out to his customers for brewing from their own malt under his supervision. King retained ownership of the brewery until the early 1880s.

There were other brewers in Fitzroy Street, a William Theobald in 1851, Frederick Crisp at no. 31 by the "Ancient Druids" in 1881, Ann Edwards at no. 42 between the "Ancient Druids" and the "Old English Gentleman" in 1874 and Richard Bradford at no. 92 in 1871. The main brewery in the street was behind the "Old English Gentleman" at 47 Fitzroy Street. This was owned by Thomas Wesson before 1864, then in February 1900 a company, Wesson's Brewery Ltd, was registered to acquire the business. The company went into liquidation on the 7th May 1913 and was wound up on 21st January 1914; brewing ceased on the site at this time and the pubs were sold. They included the "Old English Gentleman" itself and the "Live and Let Live" in Mawson Road.

The Prince of Wales Brewery was in Church Street, now Christchurch Street; the brewery tap and probably some of the brewery buildings were demolished early in 1982 as part of the Kite redevelopment scheme. From around 1850 it was occupied by a Thomas Prime, born in Orwell in 1808. He remained there until after 1871 when the premises were also occupied by his 24 year old housekeeper, Rhoda Purcell, and a man employed in the brewery. By 1879 a James Shieldrick was brewing on the premises; in 1883 Charles Wood took over, followed in the 1890s by Benjamin Worboys. Brewing seems to have ceased on the premises by the mid 1890s.

Earl Street had two breweries. In 1858 the brewery on the north side at the Emmanuel Road end was occupied by Sarah Ind & Son. The Inds were well known in Cambridge as brewers and publicans during the 18th and early 19th centuries. One, a James Ind, moved to Baldock where he set up a brewery. In 1799 his son Edward took over the Star Inn and Brewery in Romford; a partnership between this branch of the Ind family and O. E. & G. Coope was formed in 1845 to run the business.

The Earl Street Brewery was occupied by Charles Lloyd Davies by 1864; he remained there until 1869 when he moved to Panton Street to found the Panton Brewery. The premises were then taken over by William Brewty of the "Sebastapol" public house in King Street. As well as the "Sebastapol", Brewty supplied at least half a dozen public houses including the original "Man in the Moon" in Staffordshire Street, the "Carlton", originally "Railway House", at Hyde Park Corner and the "White Horse", Milton. After Brewty's death in about 1890 the premises were no longer used for brewing.

Almost facing the Earl Street Brewery across the road

was the Falcon Brewery. This was built by John King who purchased the land from Charles Cave in 1850, at which time Earl Street was un-named and just referred to as "the new road". It was purchased by John Constable on the 18th June 1859 and occupied by his son James F. Constable of the "Falcon Inn" in Petty Cury. He gave the brewery the name "Falcon" after the Inn. John Constable died on the 11th February 1883 and James seems to have left the premises within a year. Henry Moden, of the Tiger Public House and Brewery in East Road was using the premises in 1884 but there is no further record of the brewery. Between 1875 and 1879 Burrell Ind Chamberlain was associated with the Falcon Brewery as a brewer.

Like Earl Street, James Street had two breweries, one of which was named after the street. This James Street Brewery lay on the east side of the road at the Newmarket Road end, behind what are now Messrs Burchnell's premises. The land was purchased by Henry King, formerly of the "Waggon & Horses" in East Road, in 1834; he seems to have built the brewery and in 1838 he supplied 3 barrels of beer for the Coronation Feast. The premises passed to his wife, Sarah, on his death on 28th April 1854. There was no longer a brewery on the site when the property was sold to George Scales in 1885 following Sarah King's death. The owners do not seem to have been the actual brewers using the premises. Trade directories show a James Burton on the site in 1847 and 1851. By 1854 a John Barton was using the premises; the names are very similar and the earlier may be an error in the directories. Burton remained there until 1877 or 1878 and it is possible that this is when the premises ceased to be used as a brewery.

The Rhadegund Brewery was on the other side of James Street at no. 8, later renumbered as 16. It was occupied in 1866 by William Cawthorne but he did not actually purchase the premises until 29th September 1877. Cawthorne was born in Ely around 1820 and in 1861 had been occupying the Sovereign Brewery in Gold Street. He died on 7th July 1892 and in his will left the property and plant to his eldest son, William Henry Cawthorne. A condition laid down was that William Henry paid half the value of the brewery to one of his brothers, James Ling Cawthorne, also a brewer, within a year. This he did. William Henry Cawthorne died on the 11th October 1904. The brewery was acquired by Frederick J. Swann, formerly of the Rodney Brewery in East Road, but the Cawthorne family may have retained an interest as he traded under the name of Cawthorne and Swann until 1909. In 1911 the brewery was taken over by Bailey & Tebbutt who also acquired several of the pubs supplied by the Rhadegund Brewery. These included the "White Swan" in Mill Road, the "Gwydir Arms" in Gwydir Street and the "Rhadegund Tap".

Trade directories from 1858 to 1878 show that Otho Dugate Brown was a brewer in Grafton Street. In nearby Paradise Street William Dugate Brown, presumably a relative, owned the Paradise Brewery from the late 1860s to the early 1880s. His public houses included the "Duke of Gloucester" in Prospect Row, the "Plough & Fleece" in Newmarket Road, the "Compasses" in Trumpington Street and the "Tailors Arms", once



Radegund Brewery Tap in 1958

called the "Fat Pig", in Norfolk Street.

The area also had a number of home-brew pubs. These included Robert Worboys' "Coopers Arms" in City Road, referred to in the sections on Newmarket Road above. William Apthorpe jr was brewing at the "Hopbine" in Fair Street from about 1864 until 1868. The "Suffolk Arms" in Grafton Street had its own brewery for a few years until 1869 under John Fairers, and George Scales had a brewery at the "Willow Tree", Willow Walk from 1859 until he founded the Cambridge Brewery in King Street in 1866.

East Road is not strictly speaking part of the Kite area but it is on the boundary and it is convenient to deal with its breweries at this point. The "Tiger" public house formerly on the corner of Bradmore Street and East Road had an associated brewery from the late 1850s when owned by an H. Moden. This passed to Sarah Moden, presumably his wife, in the mid 1870s and by the end of the decade to Henry Moden, perhaps their son. The public house was sold to Hudsons of Pampisford about 1889 and was resold to How's of St Ives within two years. There is no record of the brewery after Hudsons took over the pub. In Bradmore Street itself a William Wright is recorded as a brewer in 1855/6, a J. Wright in 1858 and Remmington Pratt at 28 Bradmore Street in 1865.

At the junction of Broad Street and East Road was another brewery associated with a pub. In 1888 William James Wallis was a brewer at the "Granville" at 19 East Road. It had been renamed the "Blackbirds" in the 1890s with Walter James Dagnal on the premises but there is no record of brewing after 1896. Between Brewhouse Lane and Staffordshire Street at 44 East Road was a brewery occupied by Charles Benson between 1841 and 1867. William Brewty of the Earl Street Brewery and the "Sebastapol" in King Street was also occupying these premises in the mid 1880s.

The Rodney Brewery was at 95 East Road, now occupied by the Cambridge Car and Van Hire Service. It was owned from at least 1881 by Frederick Swann, who was also a lime, sand and gravel merchant. The listing in trade and street directories became H. A. & F. Swann in the late 1880s and Frederick J. Swann by 1891. Brewing ceased late in 1903 and the pubs were sold to E. Lacon & Co. of Great Yarmouth. F. J. Swann moved to the Rhadegund Brewery in James Street at this time but Swann Bros, as lime burners, sand and gravel merchants and general builders merchants remained at the East Road site for many years. Some of the buildings still in the yard may originally have been part of the brewery and the brewery tap, although long closed, is still standing in New Street. The other pubs belonging to the brewery, all of which passed to Lacons, are also now closed. They included the "Hare & Hounds", "Brickmakers Arms" and "Tailors Arms", all in Newmarket Road, and the "Dog & Pheasant" in Matthews Street.

Also in East Road the "Britannia Inn" and the "Sun" both seem to have been home-brew pubs.

5. Riverside Breweries

The river was once an important means of communication and some river trade continued into the early years of this century. Undoubtedly some breweries used river transport both for the receipt of barley and malt and for the delivery of beer. Indeed some of the more remote riverside pubs can only have been supplied by river for much of the year. Some breweries were built by the river to take advantage of this means of transport, others merely because a suitable site was available there. This section describes some of the breweries which were built on or near the river.

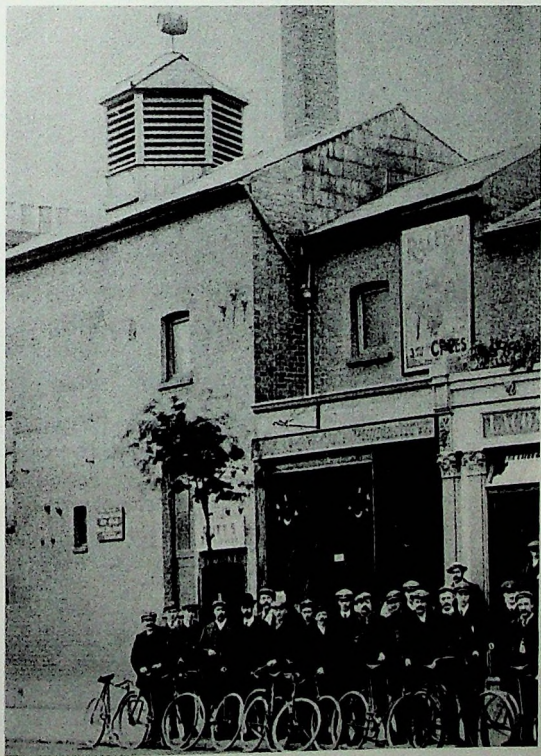
The Spring Brewery certainly seems to have used the river for it had its own quay. It was in Chesterton Road next to the "New Spring" public house, now known as the "Rob Roy" and is reputed to have been founded about 1855 by James Dyson. The brewery remained in the hands of Dyson & Son until 1880 when it was sold to C. Preston. It was purchased and closed by Lacons in 1896. Most of the brewery buildings were later demolished and the Tivoli Cinema, later an electrical wholesalers, was built on part of the site. The lower end of the cinema was always reputed to flood every time the water level in the river rose; it is to be hoped that the brewery did not have the same problem. The brewery supplied pubs as far afield as Grantchester and Waterbeach.

Quayside was one of Cambridge's main wharves and it was also an important centre of the brewing trade. One Francis Van Hoorn seems to have had a brewery there by the 17th century, and the nearby Thompson's Lane was reputedly named after a 16th century brewer. Two breweries were located here in the 19th century, the Anchor Brewery and Fosters Brewery.

The Anchor Brewery was located at the end of Quayside in the block surrounded by Quayside, Sedge Hall Lane, Thompson's Lane and Richmond Terrace. In the 16th century this had been partly open ground and partly the site of Harleston's Inn, one of the hostels of the University. It was developed in the 17th century and there may have been a brewery on the site from an early stage.

In the early 19th century a brewery here was occupied by Francis Eaden; by the 1830s it seems to have been a substantial enterprise as he was also leasing another brewery in Trinity Street and in 1838 he supplied 9 barrels of beer for the Coronation Feast. The brewery passed into the hands of William Potts in the mid 1850s and about 1860 he considerably enlarged the brewery, taking in the sites of the "New Ship" and "Anchor" public houses on Quayside and other property. So extensive were the alterations that some records state that Potts built the brewery in the 1860s! At least part of the site was held on lease from the Eaden family.

The brewery, after Potts' alterations, had a large yard with buildings on all four sides. The riverside range seems to have been of a 17th century date and may have been the original brewery. It was a two storey building; dormer win-



The Spring Brewery about 1900

dows on both the river and yard sides had been fitted with fixed cooling louvres, there was a clerestory also with fixed cooling louvres and the main brewery chimney shaft. On the river side this building was buttressed and had a water gate. The building facing down Quayside seems to have been of a similar date. Both buildings have now been demolished and replaced with yellow brick structures of an Electricity Board sub-station and stores.

Facing down Richmond Terrace was the four storey maltings of mid 19th century date. The initials "MR" and the date 1843 are incised on a brick in the wall facing Richmond Terrace but this does not necessarily relate to the building. The remaining buildings fronting onto Thompson's Lane and Sedge Hall Lane were three storey structures of similar general date to the maltings but there are indications that they were built in several stages. These buildings are still in existence, with some alterations from later uses. The maltings served as a bonded warehouse belonging to the LNER, later to British Rail and is now a furniture warehouse. The blocking of the ground floor windows and the bars on the other windows date from the bonded warehouse period and large doorways have been inserted. The other buildings also show alterations; the archway through to the yard has been raised from first to second floor level and a number of buildings in the yard have been demolished.

Billheads belonging to Potts proudly declare that the brewing was patronised by HRH the Prince of Wales, Prince Edward, later Edward VII, who was an undergraduate at Cambridge. In 1886 Potts was charging £2 8s 0d for a barrel of XX ale, that is 1/4d a gallon. This had been the price as well in 1878 when he was also charging 1/- a gallon for X ale and 1/6 a gallon for XXX ale and superior stout. The beers were available in barrels, kils, firkins and pins.

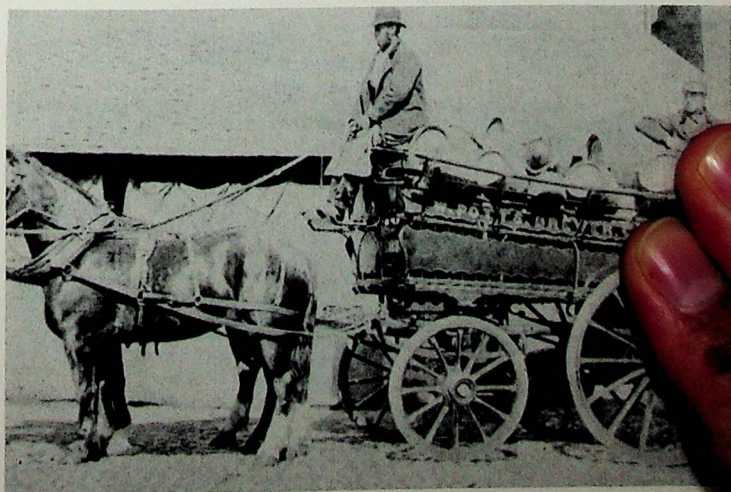
The brewery passed to Elizabeth Potts who sold it to the Star Brewery in 1895. It continued in use until 1902 when it was closed. The Star Brewery also acquired all of the pubs belonging to the brewery; these included the "Oak" at Hyde Park Corner, the "Maypole" in Park Street and the "Spade & Becket", then known as the "George & Dragon".

Almost next door to the Anchor Brewery was another brewery occupying a yard between Thompson's Lane and Quayside, next to 29 Thompson's Lane. From the late 18th century this was occupied by the Richard Fosters, father and son. The family was a prominent one in the area and Richard Foster the younger was the overseer for St Clements parish in 1813. The brewery supplied 6 barrels of beer for the Coronation Feast in 1838. After Richard Foster jr's death the brewery and 50 public houses in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire were sold in 1859. Swann-Hurrell took over the brewery premises and house for use as an ironworks. The site is now occupied by the University Estate Management Advisory Service and the C.U. Canoe Club amongst others. Some of the buildings may date from the brewery period but it is difficult to see the original layout.

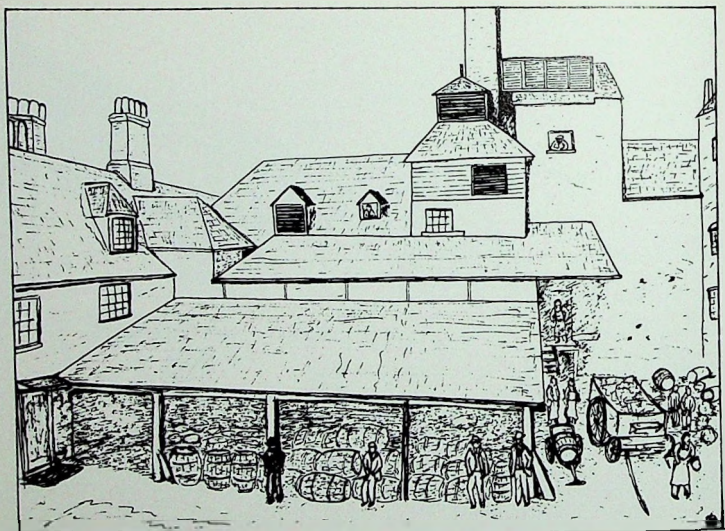
The other riverside breweries were at Newnham in the mill



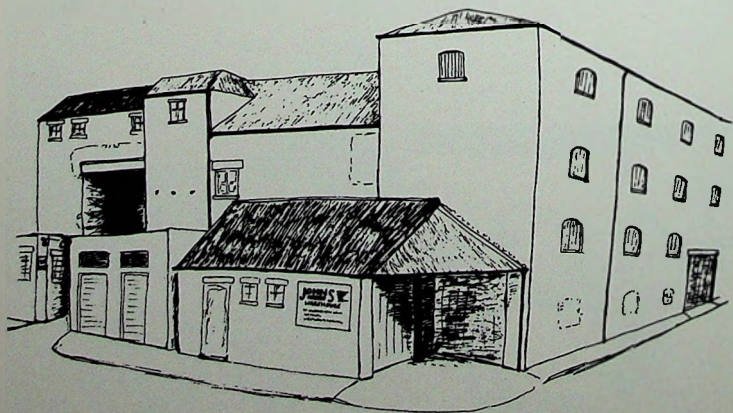
Potts' Anchor Brewery from the River Cam in the 1880's



One of William Potts' drays



Potts Anchor Brewery Yard in 1880's



Anchor Brewery in 1977

pool area. The Beales family were millers and corn and coal merchants at Newnham, and also brewers. S. P. Beales died in 1836 and his business was continued by his sons Charles and Patrick. One of the family was on the General Committee which organised the Coronation Feast in 1838 and Patrick was on the Beer Committee. C. & P. Beales supplied 9 barrels of beer for the feast. The partnership was dissolved in 1842 and Patrick continued the business alone. In 1850 he could not discharge his debts and to cover these in the following year the property, from Newnham Grange up to Newnham Mill, was sold in 15 lots under the auspices of his uncle Swann-Hurrell. Newnham Grange was taken over by Swann-Hurrell himself until he moved to Thompson's Lane in 1861; there is no further trace of the brewery.

There was a tenuous connection between Beales and the other brewery at Newnham. When Beales' property was sold in 1851 the fifteenth lot was the land nearest the Newnham mill pool. On this site was built the Granta Inn and in 1865 a Mr H. Andrews opened the Granta Brewery at the Inn. In an advertisement he stated that his intention was to supply families with genuine home-brewed ales. By the late 1870s the Granta Inn and Brewery were in the hands of C. M. Page and in the mid 1880s Mrs Fanny H. Page took over; the brewery had little prominence in this period. By 1890 the partnership of E. K. Robinson and Herbert Tebbutt had taken over the brewery. The partnership was dissolved in 1897 and a new one, between H. B. Bailey and H. H. Tebbutt was formed, taking over not only the Granta Brewery but also the Panton Brewery in Panton Street. The business was transferred to the Panton Brewery, the Granta Brewery closed and later demolished.

6. Newtown

The Newtown area of Cambridge had many similarities to the Kite. The land on which it was built was once part of Ford Fields, one of the open Barnwell Fields of Cambridge, and development could not take place until after the Cambridge Enclosure Act of 1805 and the Awards of 1811. Much of the area was marshy and provided little but good shooting of snipe.

Development started shortly before 1820, was rapid until after 1850 and continued almost to 1900. While some of the development was of good quality parts were condemned as slums within 20 years of being built. As with the Kite there has been wholesale clearance and redevelopment in recent years and also like the Kite the area was a centre of the brewing industry.

The earliest reference to a brewery in the area is in an advertisement in the Cambridge Chronicle of 16th April 1830, which stated that Mr Wollard's Brewery in Union Road was being offered for sale. What may be the same brewery was again advertised as for sale in the Cambridge Chronicle of 21 January 1837 when it was described as Mr Sheldrick's Brewery in Union Road.



Granta Brewery under water in 1879

Coronation Street contained at least two breweries and possibly a third. At the junction of Coronation Street and George IV Street was the St Paul's Brewery, associated with the "Crown & Compasses" public house. The first reference to it was in 1841 when it was occupied by 60-year old Joshua Barton. The brewery may have existed before this date but is only likely to have acquired its name in this year, 1841, which is when the new parish church of St Paul's was built and after which it was named. In the 1850s the brewery was occupied by a W. Mason and in 1866 it passed into the hands of one Henry W. Matthews. There is no reference to the brewery after 1870. The "Crown & Compasses" was acquired by Frederick Freeman of the Sovereign Brewery and later passed to the Star Brewery.

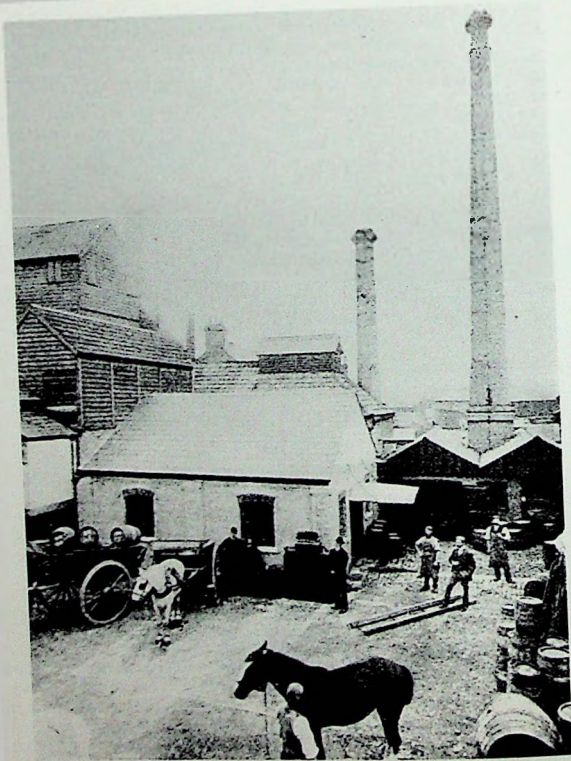
The main brewery in Coronation Street was the Albion Brewery at nos 15-17, which first appears under that name when it was acquired by William Henry Apthorpe junior in 1868. William junior was the son of W. H. Apthorpe of the Victoria Brewery in Albert Street and was born in 1834. By the early 1860s he had been licensee of the "Hopbine" in Fair Street where he was also a brewer.

The Albion Brewery seems to have originated as a brewhouse attached to a pub. This may have been the "Dolphin" next to the brewery in Coronation Street where Jonathan Plumb was brewing around 1840. However this pub was early in the hands of the Star Brewery. A more likely origin was with the "Rose & Crown" in Russell Street which backed onto the Albion Brewery. It originally belonged to William senior and seems to have been occupied by William junior at one stage. If the Albion did originate as a brewhouse attached to the "Rose & Crown" then it was enlarged by Apthorpe to one of the largest breweries in Cambridge.

When the brewery was described in a guide to Cambridge published in about 1895 it had a 10 quarter plant. The steam power plant was a 6 hp engine, supplied by Davey Paxman & Co. of Colchester, and a Lancashire boiler with Galloway tubes. An interesting feature was that at that time the brewery had reverted to boiling in direct-fired open coppers instead of boiling by steam heated closed coppers. The reason given was that after full trials the open coppers had proved more efficient. A new bottling plant was also installed in the early 1890s.

There were over 50 tied houses belonging to the brewery; these included in Cambridge the "Elm Tree" in Orchard Street, "Salisbury Arms" in Tenison Road, "Earl Grey" in King Street, "Empress" in Thoday Street, "Durham Ox" in Mill Road and "House of Commons" in Hills Road. The "Plough" at Little Shelford and pubs in villages like Histon and Oakington were also supplied. The brewery was supplying mild, bitter, pale and strong ales and stout; there was a "light bitter ale for family use" and the beers were advertised as "Cambridge Ales and Stouts".

William Apthorpe's interests were not restricted to brewing: the Cambridge Chronicle related that in February 1880 while fishing near Littleport he caught pike totalling 50



Apthorpe's Albion Brewery in 1895

lbs. the largest individual fish weighing 25 lbs. On the business side he was joined in partnership by his son Henry Champion Apthorpe, and the firm is referred to in a number of sources as Apthorpe & Son after 1891 when Henry would have been 27.

In 1896 the brewery and public houses were acquired by the firm of E. Lacon & Co. Ltd of Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk. Lacons retained ownership until December 1965 when they were themselves taken over by Whitbreads. The brewery was closed shortly after this, then demolished and the site redeveloped.

There was at least one other home-brew pub in Coronation Street. This was at no. 21 and was occupied by a Daniel Clark. He was born in Sawston in 1815 but was living in London from 1840 until he moved to Coronation Street in about 1847. There are no records of him after the early 1850s or of any further brewing on the premises.

In Panton Street close by its junction with Coronation Street was the Panton Brewery. This seems to have been founded by Charles Lloyd Davis after he left the Earl Street Brewery in 1869, there is no record of it before this date and Davis was always reputed to be the first owner. At this stage the brewery appears to have been quite a small one.

The brewery was sold in 1887 to Barnet William Beales, a well known Cambridge businessman. Beales was born in 1828, the son of Barnet and Elizabeth Beales of 42 Sidney Street. He was educated at the Perse, entered business and eventually succeeded his father as director of the Cambridge Building Society. He had helped form the Cambridge Volunteer Corps in 1860 and by 1878, when he retired, he had reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Beales was also trustee of All Saints Parochial Charities, a Guardian of the Poor, Overseer, Improvement Commissioner, Town Councillor, Alderman, County Councillor and Income Tax Commissioner. It seems unlikely that he took a very active part in the running of the brewery; none the less in 1890 the brewery was awarded a silver medal for stout at the Brewers' Exhibition.

His son, Albert Edward Beales, seems to have taken over much of the running of the brewery in the early 1890s. Barnet Beales received serious head injuries, from which he never fully recovered, as a result of being knocked over by a large dog in 1897. In that year the brewery was sold to the partnership of Bailey & Tebbutt.

Harold Barber Bailey was the son of Frederick Bailey of the Star Brewery, and he had gained some of his knowledge of brewing at the premises of Ward & Son of Long Melford in Suffolk. He was elected to the Town Council in 1904, becoming an Alderman and Mayor in 1923/4, he was also a County Councillor and deputy chairman of the Finance Committee. Herbert Hazeldine Tebbutt had been in the brewing industry for over twenty years in 1897 and had been head brewer at the Star under Frederick Bailey.

The partnership also acquired the Granta Brewery, formerly



Bailey and Tebbut's Panton Brewery in 1910

owned by Robinson & Tebbutt, in the same year, transferring its business to the Panton Street site. There had been some enlargement of the brewery in 1891 but Bailey & Tebbutt undertook a series of further expansions culminating in a major enlargement in 1906/7 when the site of Newtown Hall was acquired. At this stage there were 7 large fermentation vats with individual capacities ranging from 55 to 65 barrels each. The brewery had three boreholes of 155'-200' in depth, to the Lower Greensand, as a source of water.

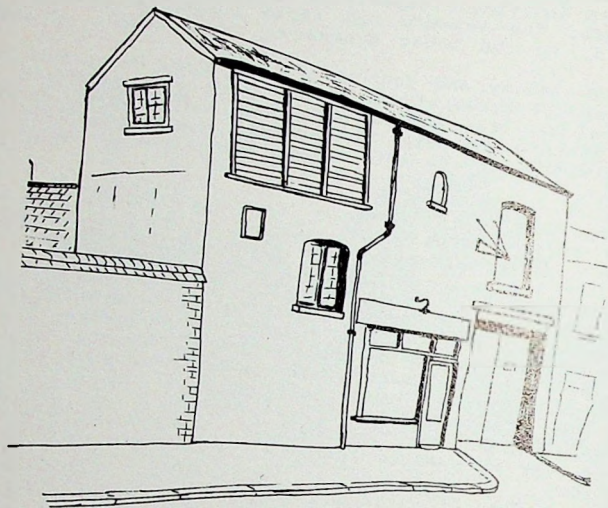
In 1906 Bailey and Tebbutt won the Gold Medal for their bitter at the Brewers' Exhibition: they were awarded a Silver Medal in 1909 for bottled beer and in 1910 won Gold Medals at both the Paris and Brussels Exhibitions. Not surprisingly their beers were always advertised as "Gold Medal Ales".

A price list of 1908 shows that they were selling eight draught beers. There was a Strong Ale at 1/8d a gallon, XXXX at 1/4d a gallon, XXX at 1/- a gallon, Indian Bitter Ale at 1/4d a gallon, Bitter Ale at 1/- a gallon, Double Stout at 1/6d a gallon, Nourishing Stout at 1/4d a gallon and Stout at 1/- a gallon. These were available in 4½, 9, 18 and 36 gallon casks but a major part of their trade at this time was in one and two gallon screw stoppered jars, the domestic trade department handling several thousands a week. Four bottled beers were available; Strong Ale, Light Dinner Ale, Oatmeal Stout and Nourishing Stout. The Strong Ale cost 4/- a dozen bottles, the other three beers 2/6d a dozen. On all prices there was a "Liberal Discount for Cash".

A private company, Bailey & Tebbutt Ltd was registered in March 1918; seven years later, in 1925, the brewery was taken over by Greene, King & Sons Ltd of Bury St Edmunds. Greene King continued to trade from the Panton Brewery under the name of Bailey & Tebbutt until about 1930, thereafter they advertised "Greene Kings Fine Cambridge Ales". Brewing ceased in 1957, the brewery was demolished in 1968/69 and the site redeveloped.

Nearby Russell Street had no less than three breweries located in it. The Old Guinea Brewery, associated with a pub of the same name, was at 92 Russell Street. Henry Richards, a brewer and publican from Sussex, moved into the pub in the early 1840s and by 1851 had a brewery there. His wife, Gertrude Richards, took over the pub and the brewery on his death in 1860 but the premises were soon in the hands of their son, Henry D. Richards, 18 years old and a railway clerk when his father died. In the early 1870s the brewery was taken over by the partnership of Jenner and Oakley. There is no reference to brewing on the site after 1875 although it was not until 1888 that John Oakley sold the pub to Philip Hudson of the Pampisford Brewery.

Nearby was the Windmill Brewery, also associated with a pub, at 84/5 Russell Street. The first reference to this is in 1860 when it was occupied by Alfred Johnson; he had been in Corn Exchange Street in the mid 1850s. In about 1865 it was taken over by John Lambert, owner of the "Half



The Alma Brewery, 1977

Moon" public house in Little St Mary's Lane. Two years later, in 1867, a John Brown was occupying the premises but the Lamberts seem to have retained ownership as in the 1870s Percy John Lamberts had taken over. At this time the pubs supplied by the brewery included the "Durham Ox" in Mill Road and "Norwich Arms" in Norwich Street as well as the "Half-Moon" and "Windmill".

In 1876 the premises were acquired by Joseph Newman who had previously occupied the Gwydir Brewery in Gwydir Street. There are few records of brewing on the site after 1883 until the premises were occupied by Edwin William Swann around 1890. Swann had been a brewer for about 20 years at the Hobson Street Brewery, then for a few years at the "Olde Castel" in St Andrew's Street. Pubs supplied by him included the "Castel", "Bakers Arms" in Shelly Row and "Travellers Arms", later called the "Travellers Rest", in Huntingdon Road, as well as the "Windmill" and "Three Horse-shoes" in Dry Drayton. All of these pubs were sold to Lacons of Great Yarmouth, and the brewery closed, between 1896 and 1900.

The whole area around Russell Street has been extensively redeveloped in recent years. As a result of these redevelopments the site of the third, and main, brewery is no longer in Russell Street but in a small truncated section now called Russell Court.

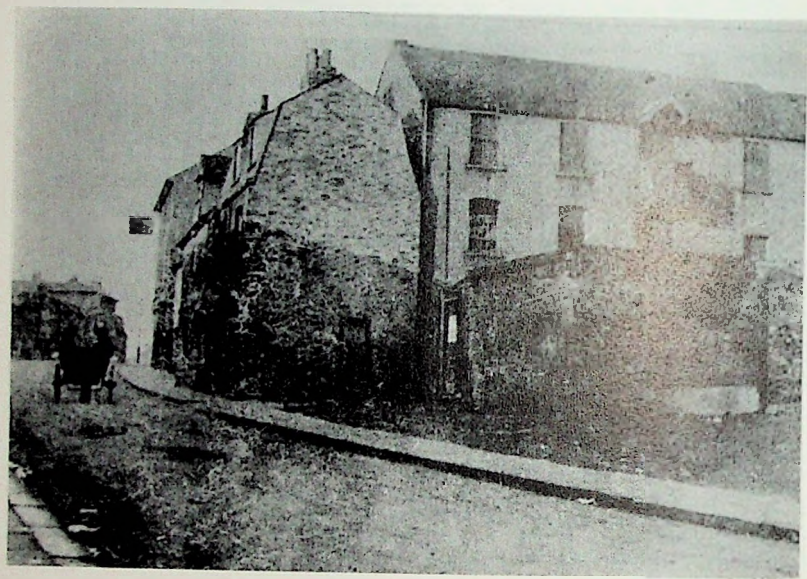
The first building in what was to become Russell Street started in 1835. It was in that year that John Carroll, from St Neots in Huntingdonshire, purchased land in Balls Folly Field, the site of Russell Street, to build a brewery. Three years later he supplied 3 barrels of beer for the Coronation Feast.

John Carroll died in 1859 at the age of 56, he was succeeded as owner of the brewery by his wife Mary, a native of Harleston in Norfolk. By this time the brewery had been named the Alma Brewery after the first major battle in the Crimean War.

In 1866 land behind the existing brewery buildings and fronting onto the newly build Norwich Street was purchased. A new brewery was built on the Norwich Street land, and the property facing Russell Street became entirely the brewer's house and a brewery tap. There had, in fact, been a brewery tap with a beerhouse license since 1860 at least.

George Carroll, son of John and Mary, took over the brewery in 1868 although Mary remained living on the premises for another nine years. The brewery at this stage employed two men as well as George himself. The beers produced included XX at 1/- a gallon and "best" at 1/4d a gallon. George continued as owner until his death in 1884 when the property passed to his wife Georgina. She continued the business until she leased out the premises in 1887.

The new lessee of the Alma Brewery was George Scales junior, son of the owner of the Cambridge Brewery in King Street. In 1892 the lease was taken over by his brother,



The King's Head Brewery in 1902 after closure

Albert Samborne Scales. Georgina Carroll died on 30th November 1896 and ownership of the property passed to her son, Walter George William Carroll. Albert Scales continued to lease the brewery until 1898 when a new lease was arranged, the premises being rented to George Scales senior, the owner of the Cambridge Brewery.

Two years later, in 1900, the brewery was sold to a Robert Brassey Jones. He had previously been the licensee of the Off-licence attached to the brewery in Norwich Street. Brassey Jones expanded the business and soon owned public houses as far afield as the "Black Bull" at Longstanton and the "Boot" at Histon. He may have overreached himself and run into financial difficulties, for in 1909 the pubs were sold to the Star Brewery and the brewery was leased by Warwick and Richardson, brewers of Newark-on-Trent.

Brewing on the premises seems to have ceased at this time. Warwick and Richardson purchased the brewery outright in 1911 and used the premises as a store for a few months. The whole property was sold to "Tolly" of Ipswich in 1926. The brewery tap in Russell Street remained in use as a pub, the "Alma Brewery"; the brewery itself went through a variety of uses including as a fruit store and as a sweet factory. In 1982 the whole property was leased from Tolly Cobbold by CAMRA Investments Ltd who continued to run the pub as one of their chain and used the still existing brewery buildings as the base for an outside catering operation.

Hills Road, where it passed through Newtown, had a number of resident brewers at one time or another. Charles Wagstaff was there in the 1850s, having previously had premises in Sidney Street, and by 1858 he moved to Coronation Street. Edward Tweed, a brewer from Brighton, also had premises there in the 1860s before moving to the Sovereign Brewery by 1871. At 25 Hills Road Joseph John Newman was succeeded by Richard Philips in the mid 1880s. Wagstaff provided 12 barrels of beer for the Coronation Feast of 1838; a further 3 barrels were supplied by William Cook who had a brewery in Cambridge Place just off Hills Road.

In 1851 Andrew Philips, from Wethersfield in Essex, was a brewer and innkeeper with premises in Hills Road. It seems likely that these were at the "House of Commons" public house. Four years later the "House of Commons" was occupied by John Windridge and his wife Anna. Windridge, born in Warwick in 1810, certainly had a brewery on the site. John was succeeded both as innkeeper and as brewer on the premises by his wife in 1864. The brewery estate included the "Spread Eagle" in Lensfield Road, "Castle" in Guildhall Street, "Ship" in Mill Lane and "Tally Ho" in Newnham as well as the "House of Commons" itself. The brewery seems to have closed and the pubs sold in the mid 1870s.

The "Great Northern Hotel" at the junction of Hills Road and Station Road also had its own brewery from the early 1870s when it was occupied by Martin Burns. His wife, Martha Burns took over on his death in 1890 and she was succeeded by their son Albert Alexander Burns in June 1897. Albert Burns continued as owner into the 1920s but the brewery

seems to have closed around 1907. The "Earl of Derby" in Hills Road was also owned by the Burns and was one of the pubs supplied by the brewery.

7. Other Breweries; the north of the city

James Wisbey's Eagle Brewery in Victoria Road has already been mentioned (p. 7); in the 1870s it passed rapidly through the hands of Joseph Kitchener, Richard Porter, Alfred Marshall and Wisbey, apparently closing in 1875. There was another, rather longer-lived brewery in this road. This was the Victoria Brewery at the junction of Victoria Road and Histon Road, not to be confused with Apthorpe's Victoria Brewery in Albert Street. This was owned by John Read from the early 1870s until just before 1900 and was associated with the Victoria Tavern on the same site. The pubs supplied included the "Rose & Crown" in Haymarket, now Pound Hill. The brewery had closed by 1900 but the Victoria Tavern survived until 1955; the site is now one of the traffic islands which infest this road junction.

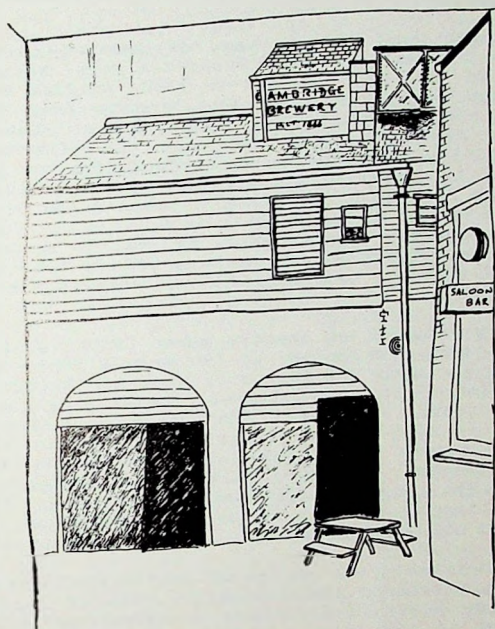
Just up Histon Road the "British Queen" was a home-brew pub in the 1890s under the ownership of William Hewitt. Frederick Dale, later of the brewery in Gwydir Street, owned the pub and brewery from 1898.

On Castle Street between the old Police Courts and Gloucester Street were the premises of William King, a brewer who supplied 6 barrels of beer for the 1838 Coronation Feast. He was still there in 1874 but there is no record of him after that date.

The main brewery in Castle Street was the Kings Head Brewery of Wooten and Mann. Curiously most accounts of this brewery appearing in recent years have stated that this brewery was in Magdalene Street and that it was demolished in 1912. In fact the brewery was quite definitely in Castle Street and part of the buildings are still there today. The confusion seems to have arisen because the "Kings Head" public house, with which the brewery was associated, and the brewery office were in Magdalene Street. These buildings were amongst the shops, pubs and cottages between Magdalene College and Chesterton Lane, they were demolished by the college in 1912, but the brewery in Castle Street was not.

In 1851 the public house in Magdalene Street was owned by a brewer, James Barton, and the brewery was almost certainly in existence on Castle Street by this time. In the early 1870s the brewery, by now definitely located in Castle Street, may have been occupied by a Samuel Matthews but by 1874 it was in the possession of the partnership of Wooten and Mann. The latter gentleman's name also appears as Maul or Main in some accounts. The partnership was dissolved in 1878 and James Albert Wooten continued the business on his own.

The brewery was taken over by Alexander Frederick Tooth in 1894; he promptly renamed it the Castle Brewery. His



Cambridge Brewery, 1977

ownership lasted only five years, for in 1899 Phillips of Royston acquired the premises. Brewing seems to have ceased on the site at this time and a year later Hudsons, the Pampisford brewers, were using the buildings as a store. This use was brief and the brewery then became a mineral water works. The ground floor and part of the first floor of the main building remain today, much altered and used by a car exhaust company.

If the Kings Head Brewery was not located in Magdalene Street then at least two other breweries were. Ekins Brewery is reputed to have been founded in 1780. William Ekin seems to have been associated with the brewery from 1834 when he acquired the "Hoops Inn" in Bridge Street, but surprisingly Ekins did not supply beer for the 1838 Coronation Feast. In 1855/6 Ekin was Mayor of Cambridge so it may be assumed that by that time at least he was a prominent businessman. From the early 1860s advertisements and directories describe the owners of the brewery as William Ekin and Son. The son was Augustus Goodman Ekin; by 1872 he seems to have taken over the running of the brewery and in 1881 he became the first chairman of the Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Brewers' Association.

The brewery supplied at least a dozen Cambridge pubs with what advertisements described as "Wm Ekin & Son's Brilliant Ales". These included the "Baron of Beef" in Bridge Street, "Sir Isaac Newton" in Castle Street, "Cross Keys", the "Garrick" later rebuilt as the "Rhadegund" in King Street, "Harp" also in King Street, "Crystal Palace" in Mill Road and several others long since closed. Outside Cambridge pubs in Dry Drayton, Swavesey, Willingham, Landbeach, Waterbeach and Gt Shelford were supplied with Ekins Ale. The brewery's water supply was the usual deep borehole, in this case 135', to the Lower Greensand.

In 1888 the brewery was purchased by Philip Llewelyn Hudson who also purchased the Pampisford Brewery in the same year, founding Hudson's Cambridge & Pampisford Breweries. Brewing seems to have been concentrated at the Pampisford Brewery and the Magdalene Street premises were used only as stores. This use continued until 1924, and in the following year the site was redeveloped by Magdalene College to form student accommodation in what is now known as Mallory Court. Several of the brewery buildings were incorporated in the development and remain today although so altered as to be scarcely recognisable.

The other brewery in Magdalene Street was associated with the "Pickerel" inn. This was owned by William Bullen from the early 1840s and the brewery was certainly in existence by 1850. The brewery was in the Pickerel Yard, formerly Bin Brook Lane. It was a 6 quarter steam powered plant and there was a 10 quarter maltings. The inn also had stables for 50 horses in the yard. The inn, brewery and maltings together with the "Prince Albert" and "Charles II" public houses, both in Castle Street, were offered for sale by auction on the 26th March 1879. There is no record of the brewery operating after this date although Bullen remained the licensee of the "Pickerel" until at least 1888 and also

retained the two other public houses, selling them to Hudsons around 1890. Pickerel Yard was demolished by Magdalene College in 1932 for the construction of yet more student accommodation, Benson's Court.

In 1842 William Heering Smith moved from the Beehive Brewery in King Street to his new brewery in Magdalene Street. This does not seem to be connected with either of the above premises so there must have been a third brewery in the street. Smith's brewery remained in existence until the mid 1850s.

Trade directories indicate the presence of several brewers in the Chesterton Lane area, Mrs E. Nicholson from the 1830s to the 1850s, J. R. Lyon and Thomas Willett in the 1850s and Catling & Son in the 1860s. In Northampton Street both the "Rose & Crown" and the "Spotted Cow" seem to have had their own breweries at one stage or another as home-brew pubs.

Just across the river in Bridge Street the "Half Moon" had its own brewery under John Wing in the 1850s and J. Potts in the 1860s. The "Old Red Lion" may have had its own brewery in the 1850s but Mr Thomas Lilly's brewery was most probably in Grantchester with just its offices in Bridge Street. Similarly the brewery associated with the "Bell & Crown" belonging to Edmund Wells from the 1830s and Francis Hopkins in the 1860s was next to the "Racehorse" in Newmarket Road.

Another brewery in Bridge Street was associated with the "Cock & Magpie" owned by Edward Rist Lawrence from about 1850. The brewery was known as the Mitre Brewery and the name of the Mitre was transferred to the public house as well. The change of name had occurred by the time Lawrence sold the pub to Hawkes & Co, brewers of Bishops Stortford, in 1874. Curiously the trademark of this firm, taken over by Benskins in 1898, was a mitre. Brewing seems to have ceased on the premises when Lawrence sold the property.

Just off Bridge Street in Portugal Place a William Cundle is recorded as a brewer in the 1830s. This may have been at the "Maypole" public house.

8. Other Breweries; the central area

William Ekin's address as a brewer sometimes appears as Jesus Lane rather than Magdalene Street; this is probably in reference to the "Hoops Inn" rather than the brewery. Similarly the references to Benjamin Langton and to Edmund Millward in the same street in the 1850s may not be to the actual location of their breweries; certainly Langton's brewery was in Gold Street by 1858.

In Green Street there is almost the reverse situation, with records of the existence of a brewery but not of the owner. The Cambridge Chronicle records the installation of a brewery in "Angel Inn Yard" in 1808 and there is an-

other reference to a common brewery there in 1813. The brewery seems to have been closed by 1836 as the plant of the "Green Street Brewery" in Angel Inn Yard was offered for sale on 30th September of that year. The inn yard eventually became the site of Edward Beales' ironwork business, which was itself taken over in 1884 by Alexander MacIntosh.

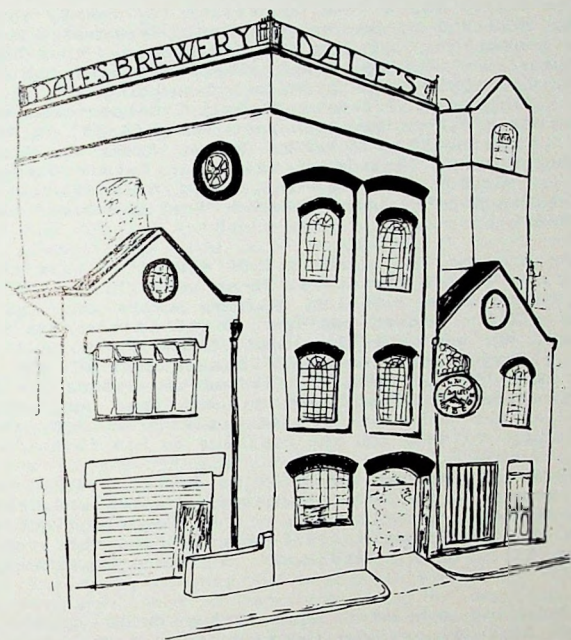
There was also a brewery in Trinity Street; it was built in about 1832 and was leased by Francis Eaden of the Anchor Brewery, Quayside. He was still using these premises in 1842 but they seem to have been occupied by William Hall in 1847. Hall was previously brewing in Ram Yard, Bridge Street. Sidney Street is the address given for three brewers but it is possible that these were their home addresses rather than the brewery locations. This was certainly the case with Henry Fuller whose address was 45 Sidney Street, near the Green Street junction, but whose brewery was at 96 King Street, next door to the "Boot" public house. The same may also apply to Charles Wagstaff, who supplied 12 barrels of beer for the 1838 Coronation Feast and whose address is variously given as Sidney Street, Hills Road and Coronation Street.

King Street had a number of breweries and home-brew pubs; William Edwards was brewing at the "Horse & Groom", Melbourn Terrace in the 1830s and Henry Fuller next to the "Boot" at 96 King Street in the 1860s. The firm of Press and Page, in the Sussex Street area in the 1840s, had become Robert Press & Co. by 1847 and remained there until about 1860.

The Beehive Brewery was at 75 King Street, next to a pub which may originally have been called the "Beehive" itself but was renamed the "Sebastapol" after the Crimean War battle. In 1839 the brewery was owned by William Heering Smith, and in March 1842 he moved to his new brewery in Magdalene Street and the Beehive was taken over by Thomas Nutter. This was presumably the Thomas Nutter who had been a partner in the brewery in Trumpington Street which ran into financial problems in this year.

Nutter remained in occupation until 1851 when the brewery seems to have been leased to Robert and Elliot Odhams. Nutter may have been in financial difficulties once more although he appears in trade directories in East Road in the 1850s. However in 1857 or 1858 Mrs Mary Ann Nutter re-occupied the Beehive Brewery and remained there until the late 1860s. By 1869 the brewery had been taken over by William Brewty, who remained in occupation until about 1880, but he also owned the Earl Street Brewery in this period and may have transferred the brewing operation there. The "Sebastapol" closed in 1883 and there is no record of the adjacent brewery after that date.

The main brewery in King Street was the Cambridge Brewery of George Scales. He was born in 1834 at Northwold, Norfolk but by the 1850s was living in Ely. In 1857 he moved to the "Willow Tree" in Willow Walk where he is described as a brewer. In 1866 he moved again to King Street where he founded the Cambridge Brewery.



Dale's Brewery 1980

The brewery was located behind the "Cambridge Arms" public house. This appears in various trade directories as the "Cambridge Arms", "City Arms" and "Town Arms" but the name was soon changed to the "Cambridge Ale Stores". This name was retained until the 1940s when it reverted to the "Cambridge Arms".

George Scales was a Town Councillor for twenty years from 1872 to 1892 and became an Alderman. He owned a number of public houses in Cambridge in addition to the "Cambridge Ale Stores" and "Willow Tree". These included the "Suffolk Hotel" in Grafton Street, "Duke of Wellington" in Fitzroy Street, "Ship" in Princess Street, "Carpenters Arms" in King Street, "Bakers Arms" in East Road, "Bell" in Newmarket Road, "Cricketers" in Melbourn Place, "Fort St George" on Midsummer Common, "Prince of Wales" in Gwydir Street, "Six Bells" in Covent Garden, "Zebra" in Maids Causeway, and the "Scales' Hotel", later renamed "Portland Arms" in Chesterton Road.

Scales died on 20th January 1904 and after this the brewery was run by his executors. These were three of his children, Albert Samborn Scales, Alfred Scales and Mrs Hannah Matilda Miller. Albert had been in the trade for a number of years. He had been licensee of the "Star and Garter" in Petty Cury in the early 1870s and later of the "Willow Tree". From 1892 to 1898 he had been the lessee of the Alma Brewery. Alfred Scales, however, had been apprenticed to a jeweller and had been in that trade in London, returning to Cambridge to help run the business on his father's death.

In 1926 the brewery was sold to Barclay, Perkins & Co. Ltd of Southwark and brewing ceased. However when the premises were examined by members of the Cambridge Society for Industrial Archaeology in 1974 it was found that the building was still intact and some of the equipment remained inside.

The building consisted of a brick built ground floor, a wooden first floor, the sides of which incorporated cooling louvres with a first floor extension on pillars running towards the pub itself. The remaining equipment included the cold liquor tank, grist mill, a mash tun or fermenting vessel, two solid fuel fired coppers built into the wall and a cooling tray. In 1974 it still contained items such as thermometers, sampling instruments, funnels, barrel slides, a sack trolley and other ancillary items.

In 1979 the old brewery buildings were converted into a new bar for the pub. This included the demolition and rebuilding of the extension towards the road. However much was retained and the former brewery was made the theme of the bar. Parts of the old brewery and some of the equipment can be seen from the bar.

Close by the Cambridge Brewery was the Hobson Street Brewery at 5 Hobson Street. This was owned from the mid 1850s by William Swann until 1865 when the owners became F. Swann & Sons. Edwin William Swann took over in the early 1870s. He combined the trades of brewer, maltster and coal merchant

and by 1878 as well as brewing his own beer was the Cambridge agent for Truman, Hanbury & Co., Findlater's Dublin Stout and Bass. Swann moved to the "Olde Castell" in St Andrew's Street in about 1885, then to the Windmill Brewery, Russell Street. The brewery is shown as disused on the large scale Ordnance Survey town plan of 1886, and the site is now part of the grounds of Christ's College.

Trade directories and other sources give Petty Cury as the address of several brewers but it is likely that the breweries as such were elsewhere in the town. This was certainly the case of the Constable family of the "Falcon" whose brewery was in Earl Street, and it may also have been true of the Robinsons of the "Wrestlers", Thomas in the 1850s, a J. Robinson by the 1870s. The Moyes family of the "Lion Hotel" are also listed as brewers, Andrew Moyes from the early 1870s until the mid 1890s then Catherine Moyes until 1913. As well as the "Red Lion" itself the Moyes also supplied the "Eagle" in Benet Street, "Man Loaded with Mischiefs" in Madingley Road and "Little Rose" in Trumpington Street.

Other brewers whose address is given as Petty Cury are William Patman in the 1830s, Richard Fuller in 1847, William Liddle or Riddle in the 1850s, and also in the 1850s one of the End family, Robert Edward Burrell Ind. In nearby St Tibb's Row Edward Marshall is shown as a brewer around 1840; this may have been at the "Carriers Arms" which was well known for its home-brewed ales.

A series of brewers are shown as having premises in Corn Exchange Street. In the 1820s there was the firm of Hopkins and Broadbent; this partnership was dissolved by 1838 when Francis Hopkins supplied 6 barrels of beer for the Coronation Feast. He remained there until about 1850 when Francis Busby appears on the scene. By 1854 the entries in directories are for Busby & Woods and a year later for Alfred Johnson. Four years later Johnson seems to be associated with the "Windmill" in Russel Street. It is again possible that the Corn Exchange Street premises were only offices with a brewery elsewhere. This was certainly the case with Hawkes & Co. of Bishops Stortford who had an office in Corn Exchange Street around 1880, and for the Langtons in the 1850s whose brewery was in Gold Street.

9. Other Breweries

Perhaps the most curious address for a brewery in Cambridge is "Christ's Pieces". In fact the brewery was in what is now Drummer Street with property stretching through to St Andrew's Street. This belonged to Searle, Nash & Co.; by 1838 they were well established and supplied 6 barrels of beer for the Coronation Feast.

In 1852 the partnership was dissolved and the remaining owner, T. Nash, decided to relinquish the business. The brewery was sold by auction on 6th August 1852, the sale including no less than 51 public houses. These were not

only Cambridge pubs but stretched from Littleport in the north to Saffron Walden in the south, and from Isleham, Newmarket and Carlton in the east to Great Paxton in the west.

Many of the pubs are still open today. They included "Royal Oak" in Swaffham Bulbeck, "King William IV" in Burwell, "Crown" in Isleham, "White Swan" in Bottisham, "Kings Head" in Sawston, "Golden Lion" in Bourn, "Sun" in Waterbeach, "Fish & Duck" in Little Thetford, "White Horse" in Swavesey, "Bell" in Great Paxton and "Boot" in Histon. Surprisingly only one of their eleven Cambridge pubs, the "Fountain", has survived today in name, and even that was rebuilt on a new site in 1934.

There is no record of a brewery on the site after the 1852 sale although 69 St Andrew's Street where Henry Moden is recorded as a brewer in 1881 must have been near it. However his brewery was almost certainly at the "Tiger" in East Road. Also in St Andrew's Street Henry Purser was brewing his own ale at the original "Fountain" in the 1830s. Another public house associated with a brewer was the "Clive Castel". Edwin Swann seems to have been brewing on the premises in the late 1880s after leaving the Hobson Street Brewery and before his move to the Windmill Brewery, Russell Street.

The "Castel" was an ancient pub, parts of which dated back to before 1243, and it seems to have been an inn for most of its history. It was largely reconstructed in about 1620 and extensive additions were made in 1891, about the time Swann was associated with it. In 1934 it was severely damaged by fire, demolished and the ABC (Regal) Cinema built on the site. Included in the rebuilding was a new public house, called the Castle after the original hotel. In recent years this has, for some obscure reason, been renamed the "Painted Waggon" which seems unfortunate as the original name had been associated with the site for several hundred years. The name seems to be reverting to the "Castle" as this is being written in late 1982.

Just off St Andrew's Street, Welldon & Co. are recorded as brewers in Emmanuel Lane in the 1820s. A more important site was in St Andrew's Hill at the junction of Corn Exchange Street and St Tibb's Row with Downing Street. This was owned by the partnership of William Elliston and James Nutter in the 1830s. They were important enough for Elliston to serve on the General Committee which organised the 1838 Coronation Feast, but the brewery did not supply beer for the event.

The brewery was sold by auction on 2nd June 1842 as a result of the bankruptcy of the firm. This seems to have been a very bad year financially for members of the Nutter family as others owning another brewery in Trumpington Street and the Kings & Bishops Mills were also involved in bankruptcy proceedings.

Included in the 1842 sale were 41 public houses, covering an area from Over, Sutton, Ely and Stretham in the north,

through Fordham, Burwell, West Wrattling, Castle Camps and Saffron Walden to Bassingbourn and Longstowe in the west. They included the "Plough" at Little Shelford, "White Horse" at Waterbeach, "White Horse" at West Wickham, "Square & Compasses" at Great Shelford, "Three Horseshoes" at Longstowe, "Chequers" at Sutton and the "Rose & Crown" on Pound Hill.

The brewery seems to have been in the hands of Weston & Catling by the 1870s; in 1878 the partnership was dissolved and for a few years it was run by Catling & Co., then vanishes from the record. It was probably on the site of the "Bun Shop" and Whitmore's wine store and bottling plant; the whole area was destroyed during the development of the Lion Yard and its car park.

In 1837 Stephen Piggins announced the opening of his new "family" brewery in Regent Street by an advertisement in the Cambridge Chronicle for the 25th January. It does not seem to have been successful for there is no further reference to the enterprise. The only other brewer recorded in Regent Street is Thomas Markham, there in the 1850s.

An important Cambridge brewery in the first half of the 19th century was located in Trumpington Street. It stretched back to Tennis Court Road and was reached through the archway next to 42 Trumpington Street, nearly opposite to Fitzwilliam Museum.

The owners of this brewery in 1810 were Messrs Steward & Cotton who also owned the King's and Bishop's Watermills at the bottom of Mill Lane. They retained ownership until 1837 when they ran into financial difficulties and were declared bankrupt. Their property, including the mills, brewery and around 50 pubs were sold by auction on 8th August 1837.

The pubs included a few to the south and west of Cambridge in Shelford, Foxton, Eversden, Barton, Trumpington and Grantchester. The majority however were in the city itself together with a number in villages to the north and east, as far as Wilburton and Newmarket. They included the "Chequers" at Cottenham, "Crown & Punchbowl" at Horningsea, "White Swan" at Quy, "Cow & Hare" at Lode, "Rose & Crown" at Teversham, "White Horse" at Waterbeach, "White Horse" at Milton, "Blue Ball" at Grantchester, "Coach & Horses" at Trumpington, "Hoops" at Great Eversden, "Red Lion" at Cherry Hinton and the "Hoops" at Barton. There were at least 24 pubs in Cambridge but of these only the "Anchor" in Silver Street and the "Red Cow" behind the Guildhall remain open today.

The purchasers of the mills and the brewery, but not the majority of the public houses, were James and Thomas Nutter. They did not fare any better than Steward & Cotton for the mills, brewery and public house were again offered for sale by auction on 26th May 1842 as a result of bankruptcy of their owners. The pubs this time included the "Plough & Fleece" at Horningsea, "Rose & Crown" at Histon and the "Waggon & Horses" at Milton. Both sales included the brewery

"Did you know
that every pint
of Greene King
ale contains
only the
sturdiest hops
and the finest
malted barley?"

"Mine doesn't"



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tap, the "Compasses" in Trumpington Street, which remained as a pub until 1913. The brewery seems to have been closed in 1842, as there is no record of it after the sale.

The remaining Cambridge breweries were located in the area north of Mill Road, between East Road and the railway. New Street had two pubs which brewed their own beer. These were the "Red Bull" when owned by Henry Blake in the 1860s, and the "Star Inn" occupied by Henry Bailey in the 1880s.

In 1874 a brewery called the Gwydir Brewery in Gwydir Street was owned by Pitson & Newman. It cannot have been there much before that date as development of the area did not start until the 1860s and most building occurred in the 1870s. Joseph Newman became the sole owner in 1875 but he seems to have moved to the Windmill Brewery in Russell Street the following year.

The new owner of the Gwydir Brewery was a Percy Robert Dyball. However his ownership was shortlived and the brewery was occupied by John William Pamplin before 1880. He remained there until about 1889 when the brewery seems to have closed and the site became stables.

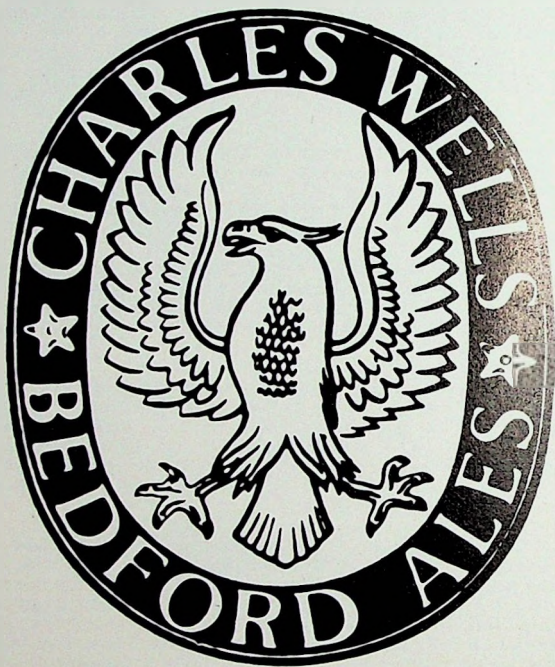
This was by no means the end of brewing here for in 1902 Dale & Co. Ltd, owned by Frederick Dale, opened a new brewery on the same site. Dale was associated previously with the brewery at the "British Queen" in Histon Road from 1898.

The new premises were a fine example of a small brewery of the period. There was a three storey block fronting the street with office and an archway to the yard and the other buildings behind. The name appeared in large wrought iron lettering around the roof and on a large clock projecting over the street. The water supply was from two boreholes to the Lower Greensand.

In 1910 Dales were advertising their Pale Ale and Oatmeal Stout brewed from malt and hops only. In 1911 the brewery won a Gold Cup for their beers at the Brewers International Exhibition. This was celebrated by a 7 foot high replica of the cup which was placed on the front of the building and remained a landmark for many years. The cup was also represented on their bottles and advertisements with the slogans "World's Highest Award" and "Champion Beers".

Dales Brewery was taken over by Whitbreads in 1955; three years later brewing ceased and the premises were used as a store and depot until sold to the city council in 1966. Most of the buildings are still standing today although they have suffered somewhat in the hands of certain of those who have used them since 1966. At the time of writing their future use is under debate.

Sturton Street runs parallel to Gwydir Street and it was in Sturton Street that William Worboys founded his Sturton Brewery in 1874. He ran the brewery until his death in January 1905 when Hannah Worboys took over as owner. The name W. Worboys was used until May 1909 when a limited company,



Four pages of illustrations kindly sponsored by Charles Wells

W. Worboys Ltd, was registered.

In February 1913 there was a merger with Jarman & Co. of the Golden Ale Brewery, Meldreth, and a new company, Worboys & Jarman Ltd, was registered. The company ran into financial difficulties and a receiver was appointed in May 1915. The same year Barclay, Perkins & Co. Ltd were occupying both the Sturton Street and Meldreth premises as stores but they did not actually purchase them until September 1920.

The company of Worboys & Jarman was finally dissolved in 1923; most of the Meldreth brewery was demolished in 1920 and the Sturton Street premises sold for redevelopment in 1926. In 1938 Barclay Perkins sold their Cambridge-shire pubs to Wells & Winch Ltd of Biggleswade; surprisingly this included only eight of the former Worboys & Jarman properties. These were the off-licence at 120 Sturton Street originally attached to the brewery and seven of the old Jarman pubs in the south of the county.

In the same area as the Gwydir and Sturton breweries there are records of another brewery in Ainsworth Street. This was George Gilbert's premises at 26 Ainsworth Street and it seems to have been in operation from the early 1880s until mid 1890s. Like many brewers Gilbert was also a mineral water manufacturer.

10. The Present Day

In December 1984 commercial brewing returned to Cambridge with the opening of the Ancient Druids public house. This was a replacement for a pub of the same name in Fitzroy Street which was demolished to make way for the Grafton Centre development. The new pub was a pub with a difference for it had its own brewing plant producing beer for consumption on the premises. Although it is a Charles Wells pub the only draught beers served are those brewed at the pub.

The equipment was supplied and installed by Inn Brewing of Chalfont St Giles. It consists of a four-barrel copper cooler, two four-barrel fermenting vessels and one two-barrel fermenting vessel together with the necessary pump and pipework.

A hopped malt extract produced by Munton & Fison of Stowmarket is used with added treacle and boiled with hops. After cooling it is transferred to the fermenting vessel and yeast from Charles Wells brewery in Bedford is added. Cambridge tap water is used and as this is less suitable as a brewing liquor than that from the lower greensand it has to be treated with acid in the copper.

After fermentation the beer is transferred to casks for conditioning and serving. This contrasts with a number of other modern home-brew pubs which use large cellar tanks rather than traditional casks. Two beers are normally produced, Kite Bitter with an original gravity of 1035 and

and Druids Special with a 1044 o.g. In 15 months of operation almost 80,000 pints have been produced with slightly more Druids than Kite. A Christmas Ale and an Easter Ale, both with original gravities of 1058 have also been produced.

This ends a brief survey of the brewing industry in the city of Cambridge. It is not intended to be a complete history merely a guide to some of the breweries that have existed in the past one hundred and eighty years.

I wish to thank the many people who provided help and information, without them this work would not have been possible. In particular Mike Petty and his staff of the Cambridgeshire Collection and Michael Farrar and his staff at the County Records Office; without their effort much of the information would never have seen the light of day. Mr W. Barlow of Tolly Cobbold Ltd helped make available a great deal of material on the Alma Brewery and Mr Van Page of Greene King (Biggleswade) Ltd provided information on a number of breweries. Two of the region's brewery companies, Tolly Cobbold of Ipswich and Charles Wells of Bedford, generously contributed towards the cost of producing the booklet.

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The photographs used in this booklet are the property of the Cambridgeshire Collection or of Mr Ken Smith of the Brewery History Society (Star Brewery, Dales Brewery). The author and CSIA are grateful for permission to reproduce them.

Appendix 1. Analysis of the water supply to the breweries

Many of the breweries obtained their water supply from boreholes down to the water-bearing strata of the Lower Greensand at a depth of 120'-150'. The table below compares two analyses of water from the Lower Greensand from brewery boreholes with three recent analyses of Cambridge tap water. The dates are spread over a period of time but the comparison is probably valid. The quantities are in parts per million (or milligrams per litre, effectively the same thing).

	<u>Lower Greensand</u>		<u>Cambridge tap water</u>		
	1929	1948	1963	1981	1982
Total Solids	715	897	428	350	340
Total Hardness as CaCO_3	376	557	222	280	270
Carbonate " "	190	226	170	225	215
Non- " " "	186	331	52	55	55
Free carbon dioxide	-	15	16	19	15
Calcium as Ca	82	97	-	-	-
Magnesium as Mg	46	75	-	-	-
Sodium as Na	81	-	-	11	-
Carbonate as CO_3	-	153	-	-	-
Sulphate as SO_4	267	235	-	-	-
Chloride as Cl	70	80	26	19	22
Nitrate as NO_3	0	0	5.5	8	8
Nitrite as NO_2	-	-	0	-	<0.01
pH	-	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5

pH is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of the water; 7 is a neutral reaction, 14 is the extreme of alkalinity, 1 the extreme of acidity. None of the analyses is complete but they give some idea of the composition of the water supplies. Amongst the points to note about the supply from the Lower Greensand is the very high level of total solids, an indication that the water was untreated. There was very little temporary hardness so that lengthy boiling to remove soft carbonates would be unnecessary. There were excellent levels of nutrients for the growth and activity of yeast, particularly the sulphates and chlorides. All of the analyses show an almost neutral pH of just over 7; this should give the required pH, for fermentation, of around 5.2 after mashing. All-in-all the water from the Lower Greensand would have provided a good brewing liquor, particularly for pale ales.

Appendix 2. The Coronation Feast of 1838

There have been a number of references in this account to the Feast held on Parker's Piece to celebrate the Coronation of Queen Victoria on 28th June 1838. It might be appropriate to give a short account as so many Cambridge brewers of the time were involved, either on the various organising committees or in the provision of beer for the event. The account is based on a small booklet published by the Honorary Secretary to the organising committee, one Thomas Hallack. It is in part a justification of his side in the political and personal squabbles which occurred between him and the Tory chairman of the committee but also gives a useful account of the proceedings.

The Mayor called a meeting in the Town Hall on 5th June 1838 to decide on a suitable means of celebrating the Coronation. As a result of the meeting a General Committee was set up with 2 representatives from each parish and six from Barnwell. Amongst the Committee members were a number of brewers including J. P. Twiss for Barnwell, Warwicker for St Michaels, Elliston for St Edwards, Alderman Nutter for St Mary the Less and Searle for St Andrew the Great. Both James and Thomas Nutter attended the first meeting of the committee.

It was initially decided to hold a dinner in each parish but popular opinion developed in favour of a General Dinner on Parker's Piece. A whole series of committees were set up to organise the event. There were Table, Meat, Pudding, Beer, Ticket, Bread, Music, Balloon, Sports, Tobacco and Snuff, Table Cloth, Taste and Flowers and Admission Ticket Committees. The Beer Committee consisted of Messrs Bacon, T. Nutter, Eddlestone, H. S. Foster, Beales, Hopkins, Skrine, Litchfield & Salmon, at least three of whom were brewers.

What was organised was a dinner, paid for by public subscription, in which 15,000 people took part with a further 20-25,000 spectators. There was an orchestra in the centre surrounded by a rotunda holding 1600 people and a promenade for 6,000. Around these were three concentric rows of tables for 2700 Sunday School children, 60 radiating tables for 12,000 people and outer circles to contain some 6000 people. There were over 1000 stewards and waiters.

Entertainment included fireworks set off by Mr Deck the chemist and a balloon ascent by Mr Green of Vauxhall. His balloon was 60 feet high and took 180,000 gallons of gas to fill. It ascended rapidly, remained in sight for some time and then descended near Fulbourn.

Food for the feast included 1020 joints of meat, about 1000 jars of pickles totalling 125 gallons, 1400 mustard jars and salt plates and 1650 suet puddings. The latter took 10 sacks of the finest flour, 2475 lbs raisins, 825 lbs suet, 370 gallons of milk from Willingham and Cottenham and 3300 eggs; they weighed approximately 6½ lbs each when boiled. The puddings were made in Christ's College kitchen and boiled in available coppers all over the town, including the coppers in a number of breweries. The total number of

puddings boiled in various places were:-

Mr Elliston's brewhouse	400	puddings
Foster's	400	"
Hopkins'	130	"
Deighton's	40	"
Bath House	20	"
Red Lion	60	"
Trinity College	100	"
Kidd's	130	"
Warwicker's	40	"
Styles'	60	"
St John's College	100	"
Sidney College	30	"
Mr Headley	40	"
Christ's College	100	"

The Beer Committee arranged that the smaller brewers of the town should have the first choice of supplying ale and the brewers on the committee would make up any difference. The beer was to be of the best quality and supplied at the cost price of 40 shillings a barrel. There were 99 barrels of ale ordered and the total cost was £191, Mr Wagstaff presenting four barrels free. The beer was "drawn off clear" just before 11 o'clock, about two hours before the feast; this process of racking off bright beer is a common one for outdoor events nowadays. The beer was allocated by ticket, 3 pints for a man, 1 pint for a woman and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint for each child but these quantities were not strictly adhered to.

The quantity of beer supplied by various brewers was:-

Mr Wagstaff	12	barrels	Hunt	6	barrels
Mr Apthorpe	12	"	Mr Twiss	6	"
F. Eaden	9	"	Searle, Nash & Co	6	"
C. & P. Beales	9	"	Mr Brooks	3	"
Hopkins	6	"	Cook	3	"
W. King	6	"	Carrol	3	"
Nicholson	6	"	Palmer	3	"
R. Foster & Son	6	"	H. King	3	"

Following the Feast itself there were held "Rustic Sports" on Midsummer Common. These "sports" included climbing greased poles for hats, bobbing for apples, ugliest face competitions, sack and running races and catching a pig by the tail, the tail to be well greased! One of the prizes is described as a "Gallon of Sam Moore's regular, Right-sort, Head-strong, Out-and-out, Strong-bodied, Ram-jam, Come-it-strong, Lift-me-up, Knock-me-down, How d'ye-like-it, Genuine Midsummer-Green Stingo." Stingo is a term used for some strong beers or barley wines; this one sounds quite something.

Appendix 3. Glossary of brewing terms

The brewing industry seems to use a number of esoteric words to describe the process of brewing and the equipment used. Some of these terms might be unfamiliar to readers and so an attempt has been made to explain them below. This may or may not clarify them.

Adjunct: an ingredient other than malted barley used in mashing to produce wort. Before 1880 only malt and sugar were used; in that year Gladstone "freed the mash tun", allowing brewers to use other materials. Ingredients used include flaked maize, rice, unmalted barley, wheat, pasta flour and potato starch.

Attemperator: a device for maintaining the fermenting wort in the fermenting vessel at the correct temperature. A great deal of heat is produced in the process of fermentation and this could raise the temperature of the wort to a level where fermentation is interrupted with. The attemperator usually consisted of a series of coils of copper pipe within the vat through which cold water was passed.

Barrel: a cask of 36 gallons capacity, not a general term for a draught beer container.

Butt: a cask of 108 gallons capacity, i.e. equivalent to 3 barrels. No longer in general use.

Cask: the conventional container for draught beer. Traditionally made of oak staves with iron hoops but nowadays more usually of aluminium or stainless steel. Has been made in sizes ranging from 4½ gallon - 200 gallons. The most usual sizes nowadays are 9 and 18 gallons.

Cold liquor tank: a container used to hold water before it is heated for the first stage of brewing, that is mashing.

Copper: a vessel, traditionally made of copper but now often of stainless steel, used for boiling the wort with hops before fermentation.

Fermentation: the process of converting wort into beer by allowing yeast to break down the natural sugars into carbon dioxide and alcohol.

Fermentation vessel, fermenting vessel or vat: a large vessel in which fermentation takes place.

Firkin: a cask of nine gallons capacity.

Goods: the mixture of grist and liquor in the mash tun.

Grist: crushed malt ready for mashing.

Grist hopper: a container for the temporary holding of grist between the mill and the mash tun.

Grist mill: mill for crushing malt.

Gyle: the total quantity of wort available for fermentation produced from any one mashing, hence a "gyle number" is the equivalent of a batch number.

Hogshead: a cask of 54 gallons, that is $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrels, capacity, not in general use nowadays.

Hopback: a vessel with a slotted floor used to strain the wort through the hops after boiling.

Hot liquor tank: a vessel where water is heated to the correct temperature prior to mashing.

Kil: the usual abbreviation for kilderkin, a cask of 18 gallons capacity.

Liquor: the term used throughout the brewing industry for what everyone else calls water.

Malt: barley grains which have been steeped in water, allowed to germinate then heated in a kiln to arrest germination when biochemical and physical changes have reached a suitable stage.

Malt mill: see grist mill.

Mash tun: a vessel for holding grist and liquor during mashing.

Masher: see Steels masher.

Mashing: process in which the sugars and other substances are extracted from malt with hot water.

Original gravity: measurement, taken before fermentation, of the amount of fermentable material present in wort, expressed in degrees based on a gravity of 1000 for water.

Parachute: a device for removing surplus yeast from the top of fermenting beer.

Paraflow refrigerator: a device for cooling wort from the copper to a suitable temperature for adding the yeast for fermentation.

pH: measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a liquid.

Pin: a cask of $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallon capacity.

Pitching: adding yeast to wort.

Racking: filling casks with beer.

Racking back: a vessel holding beer prior to racking into casks.

Skimming: action of removing surplus yeast from the top of fermenting beer.

Sparging: spraying hot water over the grist in a mash tun, after the initial liquid has been drained off, to extract additional sugar.

Steels masher: a screw feed device for mixing grist and hot liquor then feeding them into the mash tun.

Tun: an obsolete cask of c.216 galls. capacity, also used for the mashing vessel and sometimes for the fermenting vessel.

Underback: vessel beneath the mash tun which collects and temporarily stores wort after mashing.

Vat: the fermenting vessel.

Wort: the hot water extract of malt; beer before it is fermented.

Appendix 4. Named Breweries

<u>Brewery</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dates*</u>	<u>Page</u>
Albion Brewery	15-17 Coronation Street	1869- <u>1965</u>	19-20
Alma Brewery	58 Russell Street	<u>1835</u> - <u>1911</u>	22-3
Anchor Brewery	Quayside	<u>1838</u> - <u>1902</u>	16-17
Auckland Brewery	Newmarket Road	<u>1874</u> - <u>1875</u>	10
Beehive Brewery	74/5 King Street	<u>1839</u> - <u>1879</u>	27
Benet Brewery	30/33 Newmarket Road	<u>1829</u> - <u>1922</u>	10
Cambridge Brewery	4 King Street	<u>1866</u> - <u>1926</u>	27-8
Castle Brewery	<u>see</u> Kings Head Brewery		
Crown Brewery	240 Newmarket Road	<u>1858</u> - <u>1880</u>	10-11
Dales Brewery	Gwydir Street	<u>1902</u> - <u>1958</u>	32
Eagle Brewery	Victoria Road	<u>1872</u> - <u>1875</u>	7
Earl Street Brewery	1 Earl Street	<u>1858</u> - <u>1887</u>	13
Ekins Brewery	Magdalene Street	<u>1847</u> - <u>1888</u>	25
Falcon Brewery	31 Earl Street	<u>1850</u> - <u>1884</u>	14
Fitzroy Brewery	7 Fitzroy Street	<u>1865</u> - <u>1894</u>	13
Fosters Brewery	29 Thompson's Lane	<u>1803</u> - <u>1859</u>	17
Globe Brewery	Newmarket Road	<u>1854</u> - <u>1883</u>	11-12
Granta Brewery	Newnham	<u>1865</u> - <u>1898</u>	18
Green Street Brewery	Green Street	<u>1808</u> - <u>1836</u>	26-7
Gwydir Brewery	Gwydir Street	<u>1874</u> - <u>1888</u>	32
Hobson Street (Steam) Brewery	5 Hobson Street	<u>1858</u> - <u>1885</u>	28-9
Hope Brewery	Parsonage Street	<u>1858</u> - <u>1867</u>	6
James Street Brewery	29 James Street	<u>1838</u> - <u>1875</u>	14
Kings Head Brewery	24-26 Castle Street	<u>1851</u> - <u>1899</u>	24-5

*Dates given are the first and last recorded reference, only where a date is underlined is it the known date of founding or closing.

Mitre Brewery	13 Blackamoors Head Yd., Bridge St.	1851-1874	26
Old Guinea Brewery	91 Russell Street	1851-1875	21
Panton Street Brewery	17 Panton Street	1869-1957	20-1
Paradise Brewery	Paradise Street	1869-1883	14
Prince of Wales Brewery	1 Church Street (now Christchurch St.)	1851-1896	13
Priory Brewery	237 Newmarket Road	1866-1891	6-7
Rabbit Brewery	50/11 Gold Street	1864-1911	12-13
Rhadegund Brewery	8 James Street	1866-1911	14
Rodney Brewery	94/95 East road	1881-1904	15
St Pauls Brewery	33 Coronation Street	1841-1869	19
Seven Sisters Brewery	see Benet Brewery		
Shakespeare Brewery	14 Newmarket Road	1837-1897	9-10
Sovereign Brewery	39 Gold Street	1856-1903	8
Spring Brewery	Chesterton Road	1855-1896	16
Star Brewery	240/13 Newmarket Road	1830-1922	3-6
Sturton Brewery	120 Sturton Street	1874-1915	32-3
Tiger Brewery	5 East Road	1858-1890	15
Victoria Brewery	1 Albert Street (Napier Street)	1830-1890	7-8
Victoria Brewery	64 Victoria Road	1874-1896	24
Wessons Brewery	67 Patney Street	1900-1913	13
Windmill Brewery	54/35 Russell Street	1865-1896	21-2

Appendix 5. Index of Brewers (including some not mentioned in the text)

Name	Dates*	Brewery/Address	Page
H. Andrews	1865-1867	Granta Brewery, Newnham	18
William Henry Apthorpe	1830-1874	Victoria Brewery, Albert (Napier) St	7-8, 36
William Henry Apthorpe jun.	1864-1868	"Hopbine", Fair Street**	15
	1868-1896	Albion Brewery, Coronation Street	7, 19
Charles Armstrong	1889-	Star Brewery, Newmarket Road	3-6
Frederick Bailey	1851-1853	Sun Street	
	1858	Hope Brewery? Parsonage Street	6
	1859-1889	Star Brewery, Newmarket Road	3
Bailey & Tebbutt	1897-1925	Panton Brewery, Panton Street	3, 12, 14, 18, 20-1
Henry Bailey	1884	"Star Inn", New Street**	32
James Barton	1851-1869	Magdalene Street, Castle Hill	24
John Barton	1854-1875	James St. Brewery, James Street	14
Joshua Barton	1841	32, Coronation Street	19
J. Beale	1858	Victoria Road	
Albert Edward Beales	1892-1897	Panton Brewery, Panton Street	20
Barnet William Beales	1887-1892	Panton Brewery, Panton Street	20
Charles & Patrick Beales	1836-1851	Newnham	18, 36
William Beart	1847-1854	Maids Causeway	9
Charles Benson	1841-1867	44 East Road	15
H. Biggs	1858	Newnham	

*Dates quoted are the first and last reference to a brewer at a particular address.
Only where a date is underlined is it the date of the brewer moving into or leaving that address.

**Reference is probably to a home-brew pub.

Henry Blake	1864-1869	"Red Bull", New Street**	32
Ann Bradford	1871	92 Fitzroy Street	
Richard Bradford	1874	92 Fitzroy Street	13
William Brewty	<u>1869-1887</u>	Earl St. Brewery, 1 Earl Street	13,15
	1869-1880	Beehive Brewery, King Street	27
William Brooks	1838-1854	Gold Street	8,36
John Brown	1867	Windmill Brewery, Russell Street	22
Otho Dugate Brown	1858-1878	19 Grafton Street	14
William Dugate Brown	1869-1883	Paradise Brewery, Paradise Street	14-15
William Bullen	1851-1879	"Pickarel", Magdalene Street	25
George Bullock	<u>1874-1891</u>	Priory Brewery, Newmarket Road	7
Bullock & Ekin	1839	Jesus Lane	
Albert A. Burns	<u>1897-1907</u>	"Great Northern Hotel", Station Road	23-4
Martin Burns	<u>1875-1890</u>	"Great Northern Hotel", Station Road	23
Martha Burns	<u>1890-1897</u>	"Great Northern Hotel", Station Road	23
James Burton	1847-1851	James Street	14
Frances Busby	1851-1854	Corn Exchange Street	29
George Carroll	<u>1868-1884</u>	Alma Brewery, Russell St.	22
John Carroll	<u>1835-1859</u>	Alma Brewery, Russell St.	22,36
Mary Carroll	<u>1859-1868</u>	Alma Brewery, Russell St.	22
W. Casburn	1829	"near the Iron Bridge"	
J. Catling & Son	1864-1867	Chesterton Road	26
Catling & Co	1879	52 St Andrews Street	31
William Cawthorne	1861	Sovereign Brewery, Gold Street	8
	<u>1866-1892</u>	Rhadegund Brewery, James St.	14
William Henry Cawthorne	<u>1892-1904</u>	Rhadegund Brewery, James St.	14
"Cawthorne & Swann"	<u>1904-1909</u>	Rhadegund Brewery, James St.	14

Burrell Ind Chamberlain	1875-1879	Falcon Brewery, 31 Earl Street	14
Daniel Clark	1851	21 Coronation Street**	20
Thomas S. Coleman	1910	Sturton Street	
James F. Constable	<u>1859-1884</u>	Falcon Brewery, 31 Earl Street	14,29
William Cook	1838-1839	Cambridge Place	23,36
Frederick Cowell	1866	64 Burleigh Street	
	1867-1881	Mill Road	
Frederick Crisp	1881	31 Fitzroy Street	13
William Cundle	1839	Portugal Place	26
Walter Radford Dagnall	1895-96	"Blackbird", East Road**	15
Frederick Dale	<u>1898-1902</u>	"British Queen", Histon Road	24
	<u>1902-1955</u>	Dales Brewery, Gwydir Street	32
Charles Lloyd Davis	<u>1864-1869</u>	Earl Street Brewery, Earl Street	13
	<u>1869-1887</u>	Panton Brewery, Panton Street	20
Percy Robert Dyball	1878-1879	Gwydir Brewery, Gwydir Street	32
James Dyson	1855-1880	Spring Brewery, Chesterton road	16
Francis Eaden	1838-1853	Anchor Brewery, Quayside	16,36
	1832-1842	Trinity Street	27
Samuel Ecclestone	1855-1856	Market Street	
Ann Edwards	1874	42 Fitzroy Street	13
Louisa Edwards	<u>1907-1911</u>	Rabbit Brewery, Gold Street	12
Richard Edwards	<u>1869-1907</u>	Rabbit Brewery, Gold Street	12
	1880s-	Fitzroy Brewery, Fitzroy Street	12
R.J. Edwards	1912	38 Paradise Street	
William Edwards	1839	"Horse & Groom", King Street**	27
William Ekin	1847-1858	Magdalene Street	25,26
William Ekin & Son	<u>1864-1888</u>	Magdalene Street	25

William Elliston & James Nutter	<u>1838-1842</u>	St Andrews Hill	30
Francis Evans	<u>1865-1883</u>	Globe Brewery, Newmarket Road	11
Thomas Evans	1854	Globe Brewery, Newmarket Road	11
John Faiers	<u>1867-1869</u>	"Suffolk Arms", 38 Grafton Street	15
William Wilkes Featherstonehaugh	<u>1858-1880</u>	Crown Brewery, Newmarket Road	10-11
Richard Foster	<u>1803-1859</u>	Thompsons Lane	17,36
Frederick Freeman	<u>1874-1903</u>	Sovereign Brewery, Gold Street	8
Robert F. Freeman	1881-1887	243 Newmarket Road	
Henry Fuller	1855-1869	96 King Street	27
Richard Fuller	1847	Petty Cury	29
George Gibson	<u>1881-1891</u>	Victoria Brewery, Albert (Napier) St.	7
George Gilbert	1884-1895	26 Ainsworth Street	33
James Gotobed & Son	1823-1854	74 Trumpington Street	
Greene, King & Sons Ltd	<u>1925-1955</u>	Panton Brewery, Panton Street	
William Hall	1817	Bridge Street	27
	1823	Magdalene Street	
	1847	Trinity Street	27
Edward Harris	1839-1854	Newmarket Road (Sun Street)	
Charles Hayhow	1874	"Black Bull", Newmarket Road**	11
William Hewitt	1891-1901	"British Queen", Histon Road	24
Thomas Holder	1854	East Road	
Richard M. Holmes	<u>1876-1879</u>	Victoria Brewery, Albert (Napier) St.	7
John Home	1817	Waterloo Place	3
Hopkins & Broadbent	1823	Corn Exchange St./Newmarket Road	29
Francis Hopkins	1838-1847	Corn Exchange St./Newmarket Road	11,26,29,36
Mr Hunt	1838	?	36
Robert Edward Burrell Ind	1855	Petty Cury	29

Sarah Ind & Son	1658	Earl Street	13
Jenner & Oakley	<u>1876-1879</u>	Old Guinea Brewery, 95 Russell Street	21
Alfred Johnson	1855-1856	Corn Exchange Street	21,29
	1860	Windmill Brewery, Russell Street	21
Robert Brassey Jones	<u>1900-1911</u>	Alma Brewery, Russell Street	23
Charles King	<u>1865-1878</u>	Fitzroy Brewery, 7 Fitzroy Street	13
Henry King	<u>1838-1854</u>	James Street Brewery	14,36
John King	<u>1850-1859</u>	Falcon Brewery, Earl Street	14
William King	1838-1874	Gloucester Road, Castle Street	24,36
John Lambert	1865	Windmill Brewery, Russell Street	21
Percy John Lambert	<u>1874-1876</u>	Windmill Brewery, Russell Street	22
Benjamin Langton	1851-1855	Jesus Lane	8,26
	1856-1858	Corn Exchange Street/Jesus Lane/ Gold Street	8,29
	1859-1871	Sovereign Brewery, Gold Street	8
William Langton	1855-1856	Corn Exchange Street	29
George Lapper	1854	Newmarket Road	
Edward Rist Lawrence	1851-1869	Mitre Brewery, Bridge Street	26
William Liddle	1855	Petty Cury	29
Thomas Lilly	1851-1854	49 Bridge Street	26
George Low	1864-1869	112 (40) Newmarket Road	
James Low	1855-1856	Newmarket Road	
J.R. Lyon	1851-1858	Chesterton Road	26
Thomas Markham	1855-1856	Regent Street	31
Edward Marshall	1887-1891	St Tibbs Row ("Carriers Arms"?)**	29
W. Mason	<u>1858-1867</u>	St Pauls Brewery, 33 Coronation Street	19
Henry W. Matthews	<u>1867-1869</u>	St Pauls Brewery, 33 Coronation Street	19

Samuel Matthews	1874	20 Castle Street	24
Edward Meadows	1836-1839	Chesterton Lane	
Edmund Millward	1855-1856	Jesus Lane	26
Henry Moden	1858-1869	Tiger Brewery, East Road	15
Henry Moden, jun.	1881-1891	Tiger Brewery, East Road	15
	1881	69 St Andrews Street	30
Sarah Moden	1874	Tiger Brewery, East Road	15
Andrew M. Moyes	1875-1892	"Red Lion", Petty Cury	29
Catherine Moyes	1895-1896	"Red Lion", Petty Cury	29
Charles William Newman	1869	Station Road	
Joseph Newman	<u>1875-1876</u>	Gwydir Brewery, Gwydir Street	32
	<u>1876-1883</u>	Windmill Brewery, Russell Street	22
Joseph John Newman	1881	25 Hills Road	23
Elizabeth Nicholson	1838-1854	Chesterton Road	26,36
John Nightingale	1864	Rabbit Brewery, Gold Street	12
Henry Nixon	1891-1898	50 Gold Street	12
Frank Nunn & Son	1874-1875	Auckland Brewery, Newmarket Road	10
James & Thomas Nutter	<u>1837-1842</u>	Trumpington Street	27,31
Thomas Nutter	<u>1842-1851</u>	Beehive Brewery, King Street	27
	<u>1854-1856</u>	East Road	27
	<u>1858-1865</u>	Beehive Brewery, King Street	27
Mrs T. Nutter	<u>1861-1866</u>	Beehive Brewery, King Street	27
Elliot & Robert Odhams	1870s-1880s	Granta Brewery, Newnham	18
C.M. Page	1854-1865	"Rose & Crown", 49 Newmarket Road**	11
John Page	1838-1839	Market Hill	36
Henry F. Palmer	<u>1863-1868</u>	Gwydir Brewery, Gwydir Street	32
John William Pamplin	<u>1837-1861</u>	Shakespeare Brewery, Newmarket Road	9
William Papworth			

William Patman	1839	Petty Cury	29
Mrs E. Pegg	1891-1892	Benet Brewery, Newmarket Road	10
Henry Pegg	1858-1888	Benet Brewery, Newmarket Road	10
William E. Pegg	<u>1895-1922</u>	Benet Brewery, Newmarket Road	10
Andrew Philips	1851	30 Hills Road	23
Richard Edward Philips	1884	25 Hills Road	23
Stephen Piggins	1837	Regent Street	31
Pitson & Newman	<u>1874-1875</u>	Gwydir Brewery, Gwydir Street	32
Jonathan Plumb	1839	"Dolphin", Coronation Street**	19
J. Potts	1858	"Half Moon", 30 Bridge Street	26
William Potts	<u>1858-1895</u>	Anchor Brewery, Quayside	5,16
George Powter	1904-1910	"Gardeners Arms", 118 Newmarket Road**	11
Remington Pratt	1865	28 Bradmore Street	15
Robert Press & Co	1854-1858	King Street/Malcolm Place	27
Press and Page	1847-1851	King Street	27
C. Preston	<u>1880-1896</u>	Spring Brewery, Chesterton Road	16
Thomas Prime	1847-1871	Prince of Wales Brewery, Church Street	13
Edward Pryor & Co	<u>1879-1881</u>	Victoria Brewery, Albert (Napier) St.	7
Henry Purser	1881-1884	"The Fountain", 43 St. Andrews Street**	30
John Read	1874-1896	Victoria Brewery, Victoria Road	24
Gertrude Richards	<u>1860-</u>	Old Guinea Brewery, 92 Russell Street	21
Henry Richards	<u>1841-1860</u>	Old Guinea Brewery, 92 Russell Street	21
Henry D. Richards	1864-1871	Old Guinea Brewery, 92 Russell Street	21
William Riddle	1855-1856	Petty Cury	29
E.K. Robinson & Herbert Tebbutt	<u>1890-1897</u>	Granta Brewery, Newnham	18
J. Robinson	1877-1879	"Wrestlers", Petty Cury	29
Thomas Robinson	1858	"Wrestlers", Petty Cury	29

E. Rudd	1847	Sidney Street	
Albert Samborne Scales	<u>1892-1898</u>	Alma Brewery, Russell Street	23
George Scales	<u>1857-1866</u>	"Willow Tree", Willow Walk**	15,27
	<u>1866-1904</u>	Cambridge Brewery, King Street	23,27-8
Excrs. of George Scales	<u>1904-1926</u>	Cambridge Brewery, King Street	28
George Scales, jun.	<u>1887-1892</u>	Alma Brewery, Russell Street	22
T.W. Scruby	<u>1890-1901</u>	"Bird Bolt", 61 Newmarket Road**	11
Searle, Nash & Co	<u>1830-1852</u>	Christ's Pieces (Drummer Street)	29,36
Mr Sheldrick	<u>-1837</u>	Union Road	18
James Sheldrick	1855-1856	Newmarket Road	
	1879-1883	Prince of Wales Brewery, Church St.	13
William Heering Smith	<u>1839-1842</u>	Beehive Brewery, King Street	27
	<u>1842-1856</u>	Magdalene Street	26
Star & Priory Brewery Co Ltd	<u>1891-1892</u>	Star Brewery, Newmarket Road	5
Star Brewery (Cambridge) Ltd	<u>1892-1947</u>	Star Brewery, Newmarket Road	5
Steward and Cotton	<u>1810-1837</u>	Trumpington Street	31
Edwin William Swann	<u>1874-1886</u>	Hobson Street Brewery, Hobson Street	28
	<u>1886-1888</u>	"Olde Castel", St Andrews Street	29,30
	<u>1892-1896</u>	Windmill Brewery, Russell Street	22,29
F. Swann & Sons	<u>1866-1869</u>	Hobson Street	28
Frederick Swann	<u>1881-1904</u>	Rodney Brewery, East Road	15
	<u>1904-1911</u>	Rhodes Brewery, James St.	14
John Swann	1839	Northampton Street	
William Swann	<u>1858-1865</u>	Hobson Street	28
Herbert Hazeldine Tebbutt	<u>1877-1889</u>	Star Brewery, Newmarket Road	3
W. Theobald	1851	Fitzroy Street	13
Alexander Frederick Tooth	<u>1894-1899</u>	Castle (Kings Head) Brewery, Castle St.	24-5
William Towler	<u>1861-1895</u>	Shakespeare Brewery, Newmarket Road	9
Excrs of William Towler	<u>1895-1897</u>	Shakespeare Brewery, Newmarket Road	10
Edward B. Tweed	1866	Hills Road	23
	1871	Sovereign Brewery, Gold Street	8
James P. Twiss	<u>1813-1822</u>	Waterloo Place	3
	<u>1830-1859</u>	Star Brewery, Newmarket Road	3,36
Charles Wagstaff	<u>1838-1839</u>	Sidney Street	27,36
	<u>1855-1856</u>	Hills Road	23
	1858	Coronation Street	
William James Wallis	1888	"Granville", East Road**	15
Jacob Warwick	1829-1858	Benet Brewery, Newmarket Road	10
Welldon & Co	1822-1823	Emanuel Lane	30
Edmund Wells	<u>1839-1856</u>	Bridge Street/Newmarket Road	11,26
John Wesson	<u>1855-1856</u>	Newmarket Road	
Thomas Wesson	<u>1864-1898</u>	47 Fitzroy Street	13
Wessons Brewery Ltd	<u>1904-1913</u>	47 Fitzroy Street	13
Weston & Catling	<u>1875-1878</u>	11 St Andrews Hill	31
Mr Whiteman	1873	Bridge St. ?/Newmarket Road	11
Thomas Willett	<u>1855-1856</u>	Chesterton Road	26
Mrs Anna Windridge	<u>1864-1869</u>	"House of Commons", Hills Road	23
John Windridge	<u>1855-1856</u>	Newmarket Road	
	<u>1856-1864</u>	"House of Commons", Hills Road	23
John Wing	1854	"Half Moon", 30 Bridge Street**	26
Alfred Wisbey	<u>1864-1866</u>	Hope Brewery, Parsonage St.	6
Alfred & Charles Wisbey	<u>1866-1874</u>	Priory Brewery, Newmarket Road	6
James Wisbey	<u>1874-</u>	Eagle Brewery, Victoria Road	7
Mr Wollard	<u>-1830</u>	Union Road	18

Charles Wood	1884	Prince of Wales Brewery, Church Street	13
Wooten & Mann	<u>1874-1878</u>	Kings Head Brewery, Castle St.	24
James Albert Wooten	<u>1878-1894</u>	Kings Head Brewery, Castle St.	24
Benjamin Worboys	1865-1907	5 Newmarket Road	9
	1878	1 John Street	9
	1884-1891	92 Fitzroy Street	9
	1892-1896	Prince of Wales Brewery, 1 Church St.	9, 13
	1901	Globe Brewery, Newmarket Road	9
Robert Worboys	1887-1913	"Coopers Arms", 40 City Road**	9, 15
William Worboys	<u>1874-1909</u>	Sturton Brewery, 120 Sturton Street	32
William Worboys Ltd	<u>1909-1913</u>	Sturton Brewery, 120 Sturton Street	33
Worboys & Jarman Ltd	<u>1913-1915</u>	Sturton Brewery, 120 Sturton Street	33
J. Wright	1858	Bradmore Street	15
William Wright	1854	Burleigh Street	
	1855-1856	Bradmore Street	15

Tolly Ales — in cask or keg



**Cask Conditioned
TOLLY'S ORIGINAL
BEST BITTER** for me
This award winning
brew is full of flavour
with a distinctive
character

I prefer the
**TOLLY'S ORIGINAL
BEST BITTER** too
- but it's a half of
keg for me...

I've been drinking
Cask Conditioned
TOLLY'S BITTER
for years - It's
Light & refreshing

KEG TOLLY'S BITTER
That's my favourite
- A light rounded
bitter with a fine
reputation

HANSA SPECIAL EXPORT
- The one for me - A
fine lager brewed
traditionally under
license from Germany
- **KEG** of course

I always have a
TOLLY'S MILD -
A town & country
favourite - dark
& slightly sweet
Cask Conditioned or keg

TOLLY'S XXXX
The newest addition
to a fine range of
draught ales, slightly
sweet with a
high gravity of
1047° !!

GUINNESS STOUT -
straight from the keg
- Very dark and
very popular!

**TOLLY
XXXX
BITTER**

TOLLY ALES

**Exceptional
Quality with a
Distinctive Taste**